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****
* NATIONAL *
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LANGUAGE REFORM

Actively Popularize the Standard Spoken Language

by

Wen Chin (闻进)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 17, 1973)

The language of our Chinese people is one of the most advanced languages in the world. However, due to historical reasons, dialectal differences in the Chinese language are more serious. This condition has brought about inconveniences to the political, economic and cultural life of our people, and also created difficulties for the radical reform of the Chinese written language.

Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee attach great importance to the development and the work of standardizing the Chinese language. In 1955, relevant departments under the CCP Central Committee convened a national conference on the reform of the written language as well as a symposium on the question of standardizing the contemporary Chinese language. They clearly defined the standards for the contemporary language or the standard spoken language: Taking the pronunciation of the Peking dialect as the standard pronunciation, the northern dialect as the standard spoken language and the model contemporary vernacular writings as the standard syntax. In 1956, the State Council issued the "Directive on the Popularization of the Standard Spoken Language." In 1958, Chairman Mao issued the great call, "All cadres should learn the standard spoken language." In the same year, Premier Chou, in his report "On the Current Task of Reforming the Written Language" pointed out: The energetic promotion of the standard spoken language is "an important political task" for the Chinese people. At the same time, the CCP Central Committee also laid down a work policy calling for "energetic promotion, introduction in key sectors and gradual universalization" in the popularization of the standard spoken language.

For the past ten years and more, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have scored definite achievements in the work of popularizing the standard spoken language. This has a positive role to play in promoting solidarity among the people of our country, in strengthening cooperation and the exchange of experience among various districts, and in school teaching. Practical experience shows that the work policy laid down by the CCP Central Committee for popularizing the standard spoken language is an effective and correct policy, and henceforth, we should continue to implement it energetically.

"Energetic promotion" means the need to make full use of diverse media, such as newspapers and journals, broadcasts, cultural performances and introduction of experiences, under the centralized leadership of the Party, to propagate in a big way the directives of Chairman Mao on the work of popularizing the standard spoken language and the political significance of popularizing the standard spoken language, to criticize the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type in opposing and sabotaging the work of popularizing the standard spoken language, and to raise unremittingly the consciousness of the masses in the study and application of the standard spoken language. The learning of the standard spoken language is a matter for changing customs and habits. Some people still have this or that kind of misgivings regarding the learning of the standard spoken language. For example: They are of the opinion that whether or not to learn the standard spoken language is immaterial to the overall situation. They are afraid that people might make fun of the standard spoken language they speak, thus embarrassing them. They are of the opinion that learning the standard spoken language is the business of the teachers and students and has nothing to do with themselves. They think that the teaching of the standard spoken language might affect teaching, etc. The method of bringing out the facts and reasoning to eliminate such misgivings wherever applicable. Meanwhile, it is necessary to overcome the force of habit marked by unwillingness to listen to people speaking the standard spoken language even to the extent of ridiculing them and preventing others from using it, and to eliminate the phenomenon of using dialects indiscriminatingly in publications so that a fine style of considering it to be an honor to be able to speak the standard spoken language could gradually take shape throughout the country.

The energetic promotion of the standard spoken language seeks to ban or abolish dialects, but to make people of various dialect-speaking areas learn also to speak the standard spoken language in addition to their dialects. In the dialect-speaking areas, it is necessary to promote energetically the use of the standard spoken language in public places or when communicating with people from other places. Some areas first require the use of the standard spoken language in class by the teachers of normal schools and primary and middle schools, at meetings and in broadcasts. This requirement is appropriate and practical.

"Introduction in key sectors" means the need to popularize the standard spoken language with the "sector" taken as the center of gravity and to guard against the even distribution of the strength used. The "key sector" is the principal contradiction. With the principal contradiction grasped, all problems can be readily solved.

In the popularization of the standard spoken language, speaking in terms of areas, the dialect-speaking areas in the south form the key sector; speaking in terms of departments, the school is the key sector; and speaking in terms of targets, the young people form the key sector. Young people are successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and because of their youth, it is easier for them to change their accent. On top of that, they have better conditions for learning at school. Therefore, the choice of them as the key sector in terms of targets is logical. Learning the standard spoken language will benefit the students when they go to the mountains and countryside and other parts of the country upon graduation and will enable them to better serve the cause of socialism. According to the reports of some teachers in dialect-speaking areas and cities, students sent to the mountains and countryside or to frontierland after their graduation invariably would encounter language problems, and whether or not they could speak the standard spoken language would produce different results in their contacts with the masses, their re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and in their learning production knowledge. Because of this, the primary and middle schools and the normal schools at all levels are important bases for popularizing the standard spoken language, and the revolutionary teachers and young students are important forces for carrying out this item of work properly.

Apart from this, all departments in society, particularly the commercial and service enterprises and the communications and postal and telecommunications departments, should also attach importance to the work of popularizing the standard spoken language. Because these units have frequently to deal with people from all parts of the country, it is most necessary to popularize the standard spoken language there. The commercial and service enterprises of some cities look upon the use of the standard spoken language to deal with customers from other places as a means to improve the quality of their service, and this method of offering convenience to the masses has earned the praise of customers from other places. In response to Chairman Mao's call, "In industry learn from Tach'ing, in agriculture, learn from Tachai, the whole nation should learn from the PLA and the PLA should learn from the people of the whole country," the comrades of factories, rural areas and armed force units should also properly grasp the work of popularizing the standard spoken language in busy communication centers between the north and the south, so as to provide extremely favorable conditions for study and exchange of experience. The popularization of the standard spoken language will also provide the students with more opportunities for using the standard spoken language. The close cooperation between society and the school and their mutual promotion is beneficial to gradually forming the common practice of using the standard spoken language.

"Gradual universalization" embraces two meanings. First, it is necessary to understand that ours is a large country with a big population and many different dialects, and the use of the standard spoken language could only be gradually popularized throughout the country. This will be a long and arduous task. In popularization work, we must mobilize the masses fully, extensively create the impression that it is an honor to speak the standard spoken language and actively and diligently apply ourselves to the task. However, proceeding from reality, we must also carry out the work in a persevering manner and must not be satisfied with merely launching several shock movements

nor must we push the work through in too great a hurry. We must, under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, strengthen leadership and carry out ideological work properly. In school, we must link up such work with teaching activities, beginning first with the liberal arts, and gradually extending this to other courses. In factories, rural areas and armed force units as well as other sectors of society, we must link up such work with actual demands. Both the schools and other departments must link up the work of popularizing the standard spoken language with the current central activity.

In popularizing the standard spoken language the demand should vary in accordance to the difference in age and the different conditions of the targets. For the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, it is mainly a question of universalization. The first demand is that they are able to understand the standard spoken language, and can basically speak it, so that there would not be any problem for them to converse with one another, and gradually to make improvement on this basis. For the actors, broadcasters and language teachers of primary, middle and normal schools, the demand should be higher, and they should play the role of demonstrators and instructors. For the armed force units in which the standard spoken language has already been popularized, the demand should also be constantly raised, and they should strive to speak the standard spoken language more accurately.

At present, the situation at home and abroad is excellent, and a phase of vigorous development has also emerged in the work of popularizing the standard spoken language throughout the country. Many provincial, municipal and hsien Party committees have placed this item of work on their agenda, and the relevant departments have issued directives for the further popularization of the standard spoken language to their subordinate units. In some places, leadership departments in charge of education have provided full-time or part-time cadres for popularizing the standard spoken language, and they have also started training classes for training the language teachers of primary and junior middle schools in a planned manner. The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work have also created conditions for popularizing the standard spoken language. We must firmly respond to the combat call of the 10th Congress of the Party, continue to place the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work above all else, further implement the directives of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee on the popularization of the standard spoken language, and carry out more properly the work of popularizing the standard spoken language.

* * *

Grasp Properly the Teaching of Chinese Spelling and Energetically Popularize the Standard Spoken Language

by

The Bureau of Culture and Education of the Wu Hsien Revolutionary Committee, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 17, 1973)

Guided by Chairman Mao's series of directives on reforming the Chinese written language, we have stepped up the teaching of Chinese spelling in the primary school and developed the work of popularizing the standard spoken language. At present, schools belonging to various communes and towns in the whole hsien have basically succeeded in using the standard spoken language for teaching. The emergence of a group of advanced units and large numbers of activists in popularizing the standard spoken language has gradually given shape to the common practice of considering it an honor to speak the standard spoken language. Our methods are:

1. Grasp Ideology and Clarify the Significance of Popularizing the Standard Spoken Language

The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "Written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." "All cadres should learn the standard spoken language." This has clearly indicated the orientation for the reform of the written language and the popularization of the standard spoken language.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, we looked back over the past. Formerly, because of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type, some schools for a time overlooked the work of teaching the standard spoken language and some primary schools even altogether dropped the teaching of Chinese spelling. Some teachers erroneously thought, "The teaching of Chinese spelling is not something indispensable, and the popularization of the standard spoken language is not a matter of immediate urgency." Individual cadres even mistakenly thought, "Strengthening the teaching of Chinese spelling is for practicing first intellectual culture." In light of this situation, we organized the teachers to study Chairman Mao's series of directives on reforming the written language, criticize the reactionary fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type and settle accounts with them for the crime of utilizing their positions to sabotage the work of reforming the written language. We also asked the teachers to go deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers to conduct investigations and studies and solicit their views. Everybody has come to realize that our schools are for training workers with both socialist consciousness and culture and that the popularization of the standard spoken language is of advantage of their better serving the people at their respective battle stations in the future. Judging from the concrete

conditions in our hsien, under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, rich gains have been scored in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In 1972, the per-mow yield of paddy in the whole hsien topped the 1,000 catties mark. This year, another bumper harvest has been brought in, and the appearance of such advanced units as the Lungch'iao production brigade and the Yüehchi commune have attracted numerous people coming for visits and to exchange experience. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants feel an urgent need for using the standard spoken language to exchange ideas and experiences. This incident has enabled everybody to understand that the popularization of the standard spoken language is an important political task; and that the proper grasping of the teaching of Chinese spelling can better fulfill the teaching of the characters and is of advantage of improving the standard of the students in reading and writing as well as improving the quality of language teaching and promoting the work of reforming the written language.

In this way, the broad masses of teachers are able to raise the teaching of Chinese spelling and the work of popularizing the standard spoken language to the plane of class struggle for cognition, draw a dividing line with the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "intellectual culture comes first," display their scintillating spirit, and arouse their enthusiasm for revolution. Many exciting examples of new and old teachers diligently helping one another in the practice of pronunciation have appeared throughout the hsien.

2. Promotion at Key Sectors, Use of Points To Lead Areas

In accordance with the policy laid down by the CCP Central Committee for popularizing the standard spoken language, we have scored comparatively good results in grasping popularization work among the language teachers of primary and middle schools in the whole hsien, and especially those teaching in the lower classes in primary schools.

In June 1972, the resopnsible comrade of the hsien Party committee, at a meeting of leading cadres in middle and primary schools, called for the teaching of Chinese spelling in the first and second year of rural primary schools. He also called upon the language teachers to set the pace in using the standard spoken language for teaching. We organized the teachers to study the regulations governing the teaching of Chinese spelling and the popularization of the standard spoken language in fraternal provinces and municipalities, and in accordance with the concrete conditions in our own hsien, we defined specific requirements for teaching language at various grades.

Seeing that some comrades were of the view that "while the popularization of the standard spoken language in rural schools is necessary, it is difficult to carry out," we introduced the experience of the Lungch'iao Primary School of the Ch'angch'iao commune, which after a year of hard struggle, was able to overcome difficulties in the teaching of the standard spoken language and grasp the law governing the teaching of spelling. In light of the existence of the view that "the popularization of the standard spoken language is the

business of the language teachers and has nothing to do with the mathematics teachers" among some comrades, we also cited at the study class for Chinese spelling run by the hsien, those mathematics teachers who persisted in learning spelling and energetically popularizing the standard spoken language. This enabled everybody to gradually embrace the idea that the school is a key sector, in which everybody should shoulder responsibility."

The Hukuan Primary School is the largest town school in our hsien, and by closely linking up the popularization of the standard spoken language with teaching, it considerably improved the students' knowledge of the standard spoken language, much to the welcome of the revolutionary parents. In the first half of 1972, the Mutu Middle School required first the language teachers and subsequently the teachers of other subjects,to be basically in a position to use the standard spoken language to teach all subjects within a year. After their experience was introduced to the teachers of other schools, it produced a great impact. In the second half of 1972, we also made an all-round check-up of the condition characterized by the loss of touch with Chinese spelling among the senior classes of the primary school. This check-up called the attention of the teachers of the senior classes to the teaching of spelling. In the last twelve months, based on the concrete conditions of the students, many schools properly held supplementary classes in Chinese spelling for the senior students of primary and middle schools, thus laying down a foundation for the popularization of the standard spoken language.

3. Adopt Diversified Training for Teachers

The popularization of the standard spoken language is an important part of teaching reform. Through the practice of teaching reform, we have come to realize that in order to popularize the standard spoken language, the key lies in unremittingly raising the ideological level and vocational level of the teachers. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, a very big change has taken place in the composition of the teaching ranks, and many educated young people and demobilized servicemen with practical experience have been taken in. These comrades love passionately the cause of proletarian education and they constitute an important force. However, judging from their knowledge of Chinese spelling, some of them have already forgotten what they had learned, and some basically have never got in touch with it. This makes it difficult to popularize the standard spoken language.

Under the attention and leadership of the hsien Party committee, we have adopted the methods of concentrated training of hardcore elements and perseverence in decentralization over a long period to train teachers in diverse ways.

During the summer holidays of 1972 and 1973, classes for conducting case study of the pronunciation of the standard spoken language were run both at the hsien and commune levels. Four to eight days were concentrated on the assault study of Chinese spelling, with main emphasis on correct pronunciation and spelling, to solve the problems of some teachers who knew nothing about Chinese spelling or were unable to make correct pronunciation.

The hsien teachers' training class also regards Chinese spelling as an important part of study for training primary school teachers by rotation. Ordinarily, we also require all schools to look upon the study of Chinese spelling as an important part of vocational study and cultural study for primary school teachers. We advocate the appointment of those who are competent to serve as teachers, so that they could help one another, learn from one another and improve their vocational level as well as their knowledge of the standard spoken language.

For example, the Shet'ing commune on an island in the middle of T'aihu Lake is a place with poor communications and seriously estranged from other places by its dialect. Taking the commune as a unit, the commune members regularly offended Chinese spelling classes to exchange experience in the teaching of Chinese spelling. They obtained relatively good results that were welcomed by the broad masses of teachers. Take again the Chinshan commune in our hsien for example. Two years ago, the teachers and students of only four out of a total of 23 production brigades in the whole commune used the standard spoken language in teaching, and a small number of schools had never taught Chinese spelling before. Owing to the importance attached to the matter by the leadership and through the efforts of the teachers, all the lower primary school classes in the whole commune are now teaching Chinese spelling, and the standard spoken language is used to teach language in most cases in the school. Eighty-five percent of the teachers in the whole commune are able to speak the standard spoken language.

* * *

Historical Development of the Common Language of the Han Nationality

by

Wang Fu-t'ang (王福堂), Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 17, 1973)

The Chinese language is one of the languages with greater dialectal differences in the world. These differences are mainly manifested in pronunciation, and to varying degrees in vocabulary and grammar. Judging from pronunciations, the Chinese language may be divided into the seven major dialects--the Northern dialect, the Kiangsu dialect, the Hunan dialect, the Kiangsi dialect, the K'echia (Hakka) dialect, the Cantonese dialect and the Fukien dialect. The Northern dialect is the most widely spoken dialect, and is mainly distributed over a vast area extending from Heilungkiang to Hunan and from the estuary of the Yangtze to Sinkiang and covering more than three quarters of the Chinese speaking areas. It is used by about 500,000,000 people comprising more than 70 percent of the Chinese speaking population. The other six dialects are distributed over Chekiang, Fukien, Taiwan and Kwangtung in Southeast China as well as a part or a greater part of such provinces and regions as Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan and Kwangsi. They are distributed over a much smaller area and are also used by fewer people. However, these dialects are all very complicated and internal differences among them are also very strong. In some places the pronunciations are so vastly different that it is impossible to communicate with people living just across the creek. In these dialect-speaking areas where dialectal differences of the Chinese language are the greater, the task of popularizing the standard spoken language is also the most important.

The present dialectal differences of the Chinese language have their historical origin. Dialectal differences also existed in the language of ancient China, and ancient documents informed us that as early as the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals more than 2,700 years ago, there had already been considerable dialectal differences. Because for a very long time social productivity was not well developed and natural economy occupied the dominant position in China, this reduced the necessity for intercourse between people living in different districts. Although the country was basically unified after the Ch'in Dynasty, partial feudal partitioning, however, invariably existed, and this also imposed a limitation on intercourse between different localities. Because of this, there was an opportunity for dialectal differences to develop everywhere, and this gradually gave rise to the distribution of dialects in modern times.

In the course of development of the Chinese language, besides this tendency of disintegration into dialects, there is also the tendency to develop a common language, and in sympathy with social development the latter tendency has more and more become the main trend. Marx and Engels pointed out: "Through economic centralization and political centralization, dialects are centralized into a unified national language." ("Deutsch Ideology") Although there were various factors affecting the movement of people in the ancient society of China, the unification of society was most important after all in the long run, and

this meant that centralization was the most important factor. The greater the size of the country the more serious dialectal differences would be. That was why for the sake of mutual intercourse, people not only demanded a kind of written language which could be universally used throughout the country (that was already accomplished more than 3,000 years ago), but they also required a kind of common spoken language which everybody could understand and use as an instrument for verbal communication. The economic and political center of ancient China were in the central plain region of the north, and this kind of common language was based on the Peking dialect--the dialect of the central plain region, and the dialect as spoken at the capital of the dynasty was accepted as the standard pronunciation. For example, the "elegant language" in the period of Early Ch'in was based on the "Ch'eng Chou" (Loyang) dialect and the common language used during the period of Ch'in and West Han was based on the "Ch'in language," the dialect of Kuanchung. The Loyang dialect in the period of East Han, the Ch'angan dialect in the T'ang Dynasty and the Pienliang dialect in the Sung Dynasty had each in turn served as the common language. However, the use of this kind of common language was very limited. It was mainly used as the official language and was popular only within the circles of bureaucratic scholars and high officials, and was not popularized among the people all over the country. Furthermore, following each change of dynasty which resulted in a relocation of the capital of the dynasty, the standard pronunciation was also constantly changed, and there was no means of maintaining stablized and sustained development.

By the time of the Ming and the Ch'ing dynasties, a very great change took place in the development of the common language. Social productivity by that time had become better developed, and there appeared a more flourishing exchange of commodities which enabled social economy and politics to become further centralized. "Carriages from Yunnan filled the streets of Liaoyang, and officials and merchants from beyond the Five Ridges came to Hopei in droves." (Foreword to "T'ien-kung K'ai-wu" [天工开物] by Sung Ying-hsing of the Ming Dynasty) The to-and-flow movement of these officials and merchants between various places in the north and south showed the close economical and political links of the whole country at the time. Because of the growing friendly relations between people from various parts of the country, the obstacle presented by dialectal differences to social intercourse became more salient. The demand for a nationwide instrument of social intercourse also became more outstanding. Under this kind of social demands and conditions, the Chinese language took the course gradually centralizing the different dialects into a unified common language of the nation.

Firstly, the northern dialect kept on expanding to the southwest and the northeast, and the number of people using it also kept on increasing. It gradually developed into a dialect on which the common language of the Chinese nation was based. Called the "official language," it became the nationwide instrument of social intercourse. Next, a great deal of "vernacular" literary works appeared on the basis of this "official language," and this further tempered the common language of the Chinese nation and enriched its literary language. Furthermore, the Ch'in, Yüan, Ming and Ch'ing dynasties successively selected Peking (Yenching) as the capital, and this provided a solid dialectal foundation for the standard pronunciation of the common language of the Chinese nation. In the past, among the Chinese spoken language readers in circulation

outside the country--for example, "P'u-t'ung Shih-yen-chieh" (朴通事諺解) and "Lao-ch'i Ta-yen-chieh" (老乞大諺解)--the pronunciation of the Peking dialect of the 16th century was adopted as the standard pronunciation. The appellation "official language" had also gradually evolved from referring to the northern dialect in general to also denoting only the Peking dialect. All these only served to show that the Peking dialect of the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties not only represented the northern dialect, but also represented the Chinese language.

The above historical facts have shown that over the past several hundred years, the centralization of the Chinese dialects into the common language of the Chinese nation, the development of the northern dialect into the basic dialect of the common language of the nation and the development of the pronunciation of the Peking dialect as the standard pronunciation for the common language of the Chinese nation had their economical, political and cultural grounds and were not a matter of coincidence.

From this we can see that our decision to take the standard spoken language "with the pronunciation of the Peking dialect as the standard pronunciation, the northern dialect as the fundamental dialect, and the model contemporary vernacular writings as the standard syntax "as the common language of the Chinese nation today is in conformity with the demand for the development of the Chinese language and consistent with the laws governing the development of the Chinese language.

In the semi-colonial and semi-feudal old China, it was not possible to popularize the standard spoken language. After liberation, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, there has been vigorous development in the work of popularizing the Chinese standard spoken language, and definite achievements have been scored. We must seriously study the documents of the 10th Congress, implement the spirit of the 10th Congress, strive to realize the various fighting tasks put forward by the 10th Congress and make effort to carry out properly the work of popularizing the standard spoken language.

* * *

STATE COUNCIL AND MILITARY COMMISSION'S CIRCULAR

Chinese State Council and Military Commission
Circular

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1974)

the state council and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, in a joint circular, call on all localities and army units in the country to launch an extensive movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of the armymen, and to support the government and cherish the people at the beginning of the year and during the spring festival.

the circular, issued on december 31, 1973, reviews the excellent situation prevailing at home and abroad, and calls on armymen and civilians throughout the country to strengthen their unity and make every effort to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the tenth party congress. it stresses the necessity to strengthen preparedness against war and be vigilant against surprise attacks by imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism in particular. the circular says:

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the army and the people have in the past year conscientiously acted according to the spirit of the tenth party congress, deepened the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, and heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. struggle-criticism-transformation in all realms of the superstructure has developed in a deep-going way. new achievements have been made in industry and agriculture. the people's liberation army has made new contributions in strengthening preparedness against war and in taking part in socialist revolution and construction. internationally, the people of the world have scored new victories in their struggles against the two superpowers. soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism are becoming ever more isolated. china's prestige is daily growing. the present situation is excellent both at home and abroad.

in order to further strengthen army-government and army-people unity and to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in a still better way, all localities and army units should, in line with chairman mao's consistent teachings, unfold an extensive and enthusiastic movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to the armymen's families and to support the government and cherish the people at the beginning of the year and during the spring festival.

the mass movement for the whole nation to learn from the p.l.a. and for the p.l.a. to learn from the people of the

whole country should be pressed forward to a new height. we must carry forward the party's three principal styles of work and strictly abide by the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention so that the army will always be one with the people.

in the present excellent situation, it is still more imperative to be vigilant against sabotage by class enemies at home and abroad and against surprise attacks by imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism in particular. it is essential further to intensify preparedness against war, step up the building of the militia and improve joint army-civilian border defence so as to be ever ready to wipe out the invader and liberate our country's territory of taiwan.

GOING AGAINST THE TIDE

China's Pace-Setting Tachai Production Brigade on Going Against Tide

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1974)

"under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, we have pressed forward by defying opportunist, revisionist currents."

this was said by the party branch committee of the tachai production brigade in north china's shansi province, national pace-setter for agriculture, in an article entitled "sum up historical experience, display the spirit of going against the tide." following is a summary of the article:

chairman mao pointed out: "going against the tide is a marxist-leninist principle." over the past two decades or more, whenever a wrong trend surged towards us like a rising tide, we stood our ground and carried the struggle against it through to victory in accordance with chairman mao's teachings and the party's basic line (see note one -- editor). no revisionist current, either started by liu shao-chi or by lin piao, could make tachai depart from chairman mao's revolutionary line. instead, all our party members and poor and lower-middle peasants constantly raised their political consciousness through tempering in repeated struggles.

in response to chairman mao's call, the emancipated peasants embarked on the road of collectivization following the land reform in the early 50's. the renegade liu shao-chi, however, clamoured for a rich peasant economy, maintaining that every peasant family should be allowed to own "three horses, a plough and a horse cart". in tachai, the few well-to-do peasants flocked together and, under the guise of a mutual-aid team, continued individual farming. they were doing trading almost all the year round, and farmed only in busy seasons.

comrade chen yung-kei, who upheld chairman mao's revolutionary line, joined an entirely different type of mutual-aid team. the team had nine poor and lower-middle peasant households and most of its members were children and elderly people. some people ridiculed it, saying: "they are either too old to do anything or too young. let's wait and see what farce they stage exclamation" to this, comrade chen yung-kuei's reply was: "our elderly people have rich experience and our kids can grow up. we are sure to win because we are following the right path indicated by chairman mao exclamation"

the "grey beards-children's team", as it was called by the villagers in comparison to the well-to-do peasants' team, worked with a will to increase farm output. the contest ended in favour of the "grey beards-children's team" which had inferior manpower and draught animals and poorer farm tools and land.

this experience showed the villagers the advantages of getting organized. as time went by, the number of households in the team increased to 49. when we applied for approval to set up an agricultural producers' co-operative, however, a handful of persons on the county party committee replied with a flat "no". we forwarded one application after another in 1952, but they wouldn't listen to us. only after we applied again the next year did they allow us to set up a co-op of 30 households. we were very angry and asked them: "it is obviously good to get organized. what do you mean by asking us to 'go-it-alone'?" they turned a deaf ear to our criticism and continued to refuse to let us run a bigger co-op, no matter how hard we argued. "alright. we'll do what we think right, anyway," we decided. our co-op took in 49 households.

why was it that these people poured cold water on our enthusiasm for collectivization? it was only in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution that we realized that it was part of the opportunist trend started by liu shao-chi to restore capitalism. we defied it and upheld the correct line.

as long as there is class struggle, there is the struggle between the two lines. therefore, going against the tide is a battle that has to be fought over a

prolonged period. it is all the more important for us to display the spirit of going against the tide at crucial moments in class struggle.

from 1960 to 1962, liu shao-chi whipped up an evil trend of "san tzu yi pao" (see note two -- editor). should we fight against this adverse current to safeguard socialism or drift along with it? we decided to fight unyieldingly. we sold all our surplus grain to the state. we had more than enough fodder grass which was in very short supply generally. neighbouring brigades offered to pay 20 fen (rmb) for every kilogramme of fodder grass they bought from us. we refused and sold it at six fen per kilogramme, the price fixed by the state. some of our comrades resented this. on the other hand, a handful of class enemies slandered us, saying: "tachai's cadres are fools." so we submitted the question to mass meetings for discussion. finally, people agreed that we were helping consolidate the socialist position in the countryside by selling fodder grass at the price fixed by the state. if we had done otherwise, we would have done harm to socialism.

in 1964, liu shao-chi trotted out a bourgeois reactionary line which was "left" in appearance but right in essence to disorient the movement for socialist education. some people fabricated the formula that the more advanced a unit was, the more problems it had. they sent a work team to our brigade, which framed numerous false charges against our cadres in an attempt to discredit tachai. chia cheng-lu, an old poor peasant, was so indignant at this that he walked out of a meeting called by the work team in protest. "anyone who dares to leave shows he's reactionary exclamaton" somebody yelled at him. "you can't stand truth on its head. your name-calling can't scare real revolutionaries exclamation" he retorted.

comrade chen yung-kuei came back from peking as the struggle reached its climax. under his leadership, the peasants and cadres fiercely fought back. the story ended in complete victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line over liu shao-chi's bourgeois reactionary line.

experience over the past two decades tells us that when confronted by a wrong trend, we have to deal with the question of whether we are capable of recognizing it. the answer is provided by this quotation of chairman mao's: "the naked eye is not enough, we must have the aid of the telescope and the microscope. the marxist method is our telescope and microscope in political and military matters." opportunists never show their true faces. they invariably exploit the portion of power they have usurped and resort to tricks to fool the party and the masses and substitute sham for genuine marxism. therefore, it is no simple matter to discern currents. by this we mean

being guided by the proletarian world outlook in grasping the laws governing the development of objective things. we are able to distinguish between marxism and revisionism only when our thinking and action are guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. therefore, to discern currents, we have to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and transform our subjective world through practice.

(note one: the party's basic line is summed up by chairman mao as follows: socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. we must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. we must heighten our vigilance. we must conduct socialist education. we must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. from now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a marxist-leninist line.

note two: "san tzu yi pao" means more plots for private use, more free markets, more enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses and fixing output quotas on a household basis.)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial Production Rises in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Dec. 31, 1973)

central china's hupeh province reports a 16 per cent increase in gross industrial output in january-november 1973 over the same 1972 period. the 1973 production quotas for steel, pig iron, rolled steel, electricity, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, motor vehicles, water pumps, a.c. motors, synthetic ammonia, cement, tractors, diesel engines, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, cotton cloth and other major products were overfulfilled. this was accompanied by improved quality and a drop in production cost.

output of goods for agriculture increased markedly thanks to the workers' efforts in implementing the general policy for developing the national economy, "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". output of diesel engines and chemical fertilizer went up more than 50 per cent and water pumps, tractors and insecticides between 30 and 40 per cent.

having topped its production quotas three years in succession, the hupeh tractor plant fulfilled its 1973 plan one month ahead of time. with the support of the government department concerned and under the guidance of the provincial party committee, the wuhan water pump factory worked in cooperation with several other factories and overfulfilled the annual production target for water pumps of a calibre of 2.8 metres.

the workers, cadres and technicians of wuhan, the provincial capital, this year continued the mass drive to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry, and made greater efforts to aid agriculture. over 700 factories reached their annual output value targets ahead of schedule. leading cadres of the wuhan diesel engine plant worked alongside the workers. the plant completed the yearly production plan 32 days in advance, output being 79 per cent above the same 1972 period.

the over 4,000 technical innovations adopted in 1973 promoted the growth of the province's industry. workers at a corduroy mill in shashih made 23 technical innovations on their equipment. as a result, the mill put an additional 96 looms into production without adding a single worker. total corduroy output rose 30 per cent this year over last.

the mass technical innovations campaign enabled shashih's growing industry to fulfil its annual output

value plan 40 days ahead of time with a 31.5 per cent increase over the same 1972 period. the more than 400 technical innovation groups in hsiangfan, another industrial city, made over 1,000 technical innovations in 1973. the city's 1973 industrial output value plan was reached two months in advance. gross output increased 70 per cent and labour productivity 73 per cent compared with the same 1972 period.

North China Province's Industrial Achievements

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 31, 1973)

the gross industrial output of north china's hopei province in january-november 1973 was 11 per cent higher than in the same 1972 period, accompanied by better quality, a greater variety and lower cost.

output of steel was up 14.26 per cent, diesel engines for agricultural use 63.2 per cent, chemical fertilizer 44.2 per cent and walking tractors 88.6 per cent.

the success stemmed from the implementation of the principle for developing the national economy, "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor."

a mass movement to increase production and practise economy was launched in the province in 1973. it centred on producing better and more products at lower cost. the workers made 12,000 technical innovations. the diesel engine industry added 51 automatic production lines.

in shihchiachuang, a post-liberation built textile centre, gross industrial output in january-november was 66.7 per cent higher than in the same 1972 period. output of chemical fabrics doubled.

the leading cadres in industry and the workers made joint efforts to fulfil production plans. five secretaries of the tangshan municipal party committee with more than 100 cadres from municipal leading organs helped sum up experience and solve production problems while working with workers on the spot. the city's gross industrial output in the first eleven months of 1973 was 12.6 per cent higher than in the same 1972 period.

the province completed many industrial projects in 1973, including iron mines, coal mines, ore dressing plants, power stations and chemical fertilizer plants. new coke-oven batteries and blast furnaces were built. the new power generating units put into operation in 1973 raised the province's total power generating capacity by 20 per cent, the biggest increase in any year.

Industrial Production Shoots Up in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1973)

big increases in industrial production are reported for 1973 in northwest china's chinghai and shensi provinces and the ningsia hui autonomous region.

an all-time industrial output high is reported by the ningsia hui autonomous region with output value by the end of november 12.5 per cent over the same 1972 period. the state plans for iron ore, coke, hoisting equipment, forging equipment, diesel engines, fodder crushers, tires, salt, cotton cloth, woollen blankets, woollen yarn, insecticides and plastic products were completed one month ahead of schedule.

the region built and put into production three chemical fertilizer plants, a diesel engine factory, a walking tractor plant and an open cut coal mine. these enabled this minority border region, which had little industry, to give agriculture more aid.

shensi province fulfilled its gross industrial output target 12 days in advance with a marked increase over 1972. output of over 50 of the 64 major products in the state plan were overfulfilled. one hundred and twenty enterprises adopted more than 2,000 technical innovations, including 300 major ones.

chinghai province topped its annual industrial production targets 10 days ahead of time. gross output rose 6.7 per cent in january-november, compared with the same 1972 period. output of steel, rolled steel, coal, crude oil, cement, cotton cloth and powdered milk showed a marked increase over 1972. output of chemical fertilizer shot up by 90 per cent. output of walking tractors went up 26 per cent and that of water pumps at least doubled. considerable increases were registered for light industry goods and goods specially for minority nationalities.

East China Province Turns Out More Industrial Products for Agriculture Use

(NCNA-English — Nanking, Jan. 2, 1974)

to support agriculture, east china's kiangsu province increased the output of walking tractors, diesel engines, water pumps, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, plastic sheets and cement boats between 17 and 80 per cent in 1973 compared with 1972. there was a marked increase in the output of rolled steel, timber, cement and other products for agricultural use.

a major grain producer in southern china, kiangsu province has for three consecutive years topped the grain yield target of six tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development for areas south of the yangtze river. grain and cotton output in 1973 hit an all-time high. this was partly due to the efforts of the industrial and transport departments in carrying out chairman mao's general principle for developing the national economy, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". irrigation and drainage equipment with a total capacity of 500,000 horse power was added in the province in 1973. nanking, changchou, wuhsi and soochow fulfilled the 1973 plans for diesel engines, pumps and a.c. motors, transformers and wires by the end of last may.

transport departments gave priority to goods for the countryside. chenchiang, a railway centre and a river port connected with 40 cities and counties along the yangtze river, opened seven new shipping routes that ensure prompt delivery of goods to the countryside.

industrial enterprises sent people to the countryside to make investigations and ask peasants for opinions so as to make farm machinery and tools suited to local farming conditions. the hsuchou area produced diesel engines, pumps, transformers, motors and other equipment for the 4,860 pump wells sunk in the area in 1973. this brought another 44,600 hectares of land under irrigation and helped the area achieve good grain and cotton harvests.

workers, cadres and technicians from the changchou machine-building industry bureau toured some 60 county- and commune-run tractor stations to investigate the conditions of the walking tractors in use. they improved the structure of the tractor, reducing its weight and making it easier to operate.

the provincial industrial departments used all possible means to lower the production cost and consequently the prices of farm machinery and other goods for

agricultural use. many chemical fertilizer plants delivered their products direct to rural people's communes and production brigades, saving the users 4,500,000 yuan in transportation cost in 1973.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

China's Steel Industry Fulfills and Overfulfills 1973 Targets

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1973)

china's iron and steel workers fulfilled and overfulfilled the 1973 state quotas, inspired by the spirit of the tenth national congress of the chinese communist party. steel, iron, iron ore and rolled steel registered considerable increases over 1972. quality continued to improve and the consumption rate of raw materials was lowered further.

iron and steel production continued to rise in 1973 on the basis of the big increases in the previous few years.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966, china's steel industry was seriously held back by liu shao-chi's revisionist line. mass criticism of liu shao-chi and lin piao's revisionist lines has resulted in rapid rises in production. compared with 1965, output of iron and steel doubled and iron ore rose 2.8 fold. the varieties of steel come to more than 1,200, and the specifications of rolled steel to over 20,000.

steel workers deepened the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work in 1973, bringing into fuller play their initiative for building socialism. going all out, they quickened the pace of the progress of the iron and steel industry.

in china's steel capital of anshan, the workers, who were in the midst of a socialist emulation campaign, completed the production plan of iron and steel ahead of schedule.

steel makers in shanghai, one of china's major steel centres, fulfilled the state quota one month in advance through technical transformation. output of major items including steel, rolled steel, pig iron, ferro-alloys and carbon steel products -- reached an all-time high. a number of new varieties of rolled steel and new grades of steel were produced.

the steel industry in the chinese capital, which had made big progress during the cultural revolution, reached this year's state targets 28 days ahead of time, outstripping 1972 by 7 per cent with better quality and at lower cost.

the steel plant of the capital iron and steel company pooled the wisdom of the masses in its effort to prolong the life-span of the furnaces. now the converters turn out more than 600 heats on the average, some even over one thousand, instead of the former 200 or so during its life-span. this year steel output surpassed the plant's designed capacity by 80 per cent, three times the peak record before the cultural revolution.

the wuhan iron and steel company in central china deepened the criticism of lin piao and the rectification of the style of work and greatly raised the socialist consciousness of the workers. it topped the production plans for all its major products with the highest annual levels since the plant went into operation.

major steel plants in taiyuan, maanshan, talien, tayeh, tangshan and tientsin also reported pre-schedule fulfilment of the state plan. output of steel, pig iron and iron ore all registered increases over 1972.

china's small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises made new advances in production this year under the guidance of a series of principles summed up as "walking on two legs", which includes developing national and local industries simultaneously, building large enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises at the same time and using both modern and indigenous methods. all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in china, except the tibet autonomous region, have their own small and medium-sized iron and steel works. these produced 17 per cent more iron and steel in 1973 than in 1972.

now the iron and steel industry is distributed more rationally and supports industry and agriculture throughout the country. iron and steel mills of all sizes are going up in china's hinterland. before liberation, the steel industry was concentrated in the coastal areas.

apart from building a few new big and medium-sized enterprises, china mainly relies on technical transformation of present equipment in the iron and steel works through technical innovations by workers for developing the industry. thanks to the mass drive for technical innovations, production at the tayeh steel plant exceeded the designed capacity by over 30 per cent, and many enterprises fulfilled their production targets for the fourth five-year-plan ahead of schedule.

in the course of technical transformation, china has this year experimented with methods of using a stopperless ladle for steel ingot casting and deep blowing of oxygen

into the molten steel in open-hearth furnaces; and other new techniques to help expand the industry.

china follows the principle of independence and self-reliance as regards raw material supply, the variety of products to be made and marketing.

in line with chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry", china has achieved a marked increase in iron ore production since the beginning of the cultural revolution. it produced more iron ore this year than in any previous year. mines were opened more rapidly. the capacity for ore extraction, dressing and sintering increased significantly. the rate of prepared sinter for blast furnaces has been raised. a number of big and medium-sized iron and steel complexes are now self-sufficient in iron ore.

output of several major types of steel products needed for agriculture rose by a big margin over last year. clad steel for farm implements rose fourfold, steel for rims 46 per cent, farm tool steel 75 per cent and steel for ploughshares 63.5 per cent. some types of special steel needed for the national defence industry, coal mining, transportation and other basic industries also increased, compared with 1972.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

New Construction Projects Completed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1974)

among the new construction projects completed in the chinese capital in 1973 are industrial enterprises, a ground satellite station, schools, hospitals, housing, hotels, embassy buildings and apartments for diplomats. in terms of floor space, the work done was 22 per cent more than in 1972.

the building workers carried out technical innovations to speed up construction and ensure good quality, in accordance with the chinese communist party's general line "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". a number of buildings scheduled for the first quarter of 1974 were completed in advance.

the five power stations constructed or expanded in 1973 have already started operation. the peking no. 2 general machinery plant and two other factories added several new workshops for making large power generating equipment.

housing accounts for 40 per cent of the total floor space completed in 1973. the 10,000 new flats are located in peking's steel-making, petro-chemical, coal mining and other industrial districts as well as in the scenic eastern and western suburbs of the city. they have central heating, gas and other modern facilities.

many hospitals and clinics were built or expanded on peking's outskirts in line with chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". two new hospitals each with 200 beds were opened in two rural counties. forty people's communes have new clinics.

the 25 new primary and middle schools built in 1973 will be able to enrol 20,000 pupils and students in the coming term.

new embassy buildings were constructed to keep pace with china's growing relations with other countries. among the five new apartment houses built for diplomatic officials are two 16-storey buildings.

MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS

Shanghai Makes New Medical Instruments

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 1, 1974)

seventy-six new products, some up to advanced standards, have been turned out by shanghai's medical instruments industry in 1973, an annual record since the beginning of the cultural revolution.

these include a laser generator for surgery, cryo-surgical apparatus for benign and malignant turmours on body surface, a medical radioisotope colour scanner and an early detection instrument for cervical cancer. about half of the new products involve new techniques such as these as well as electronics and ultra-sonic waves. most of the instruments have been turned over for clinical trials and will go into serial production after necessary modifications.

shanghai had only a few workshops for repairing imported medical apparatus and producing such simple tools as scissors, pincers and tweezers before liberation. but the industry has made rapid progress since 1949 with the expansion of the country's medical service. during the cultural revolution, the local instrument makers turned out a number of light and portable items to meet the growing needs in the countryside in line with chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." now shanghai not only supplies urban and rural medical institutions with complete sets of equipment and instruments but has a surplus for export.

many of the local medical equipment factories are of moderate size with one to two hundred workers. in trial-producing the new instruments, they overcame many difficulties with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. in coordination with the shanghai medical instruments institute and a hospital, a small factory with simple equipment succeeded in turning out the radioisotope colour scanner by using methods and equipment devised by the workers. the cancer detection instrument they made in cooperation with the shanghai maternity hospital, has proved highly effective in discovering cancer in the cervix uteri in its early stage.

to facilitate the work of trial-production, the shanghai medical instruments industry company organized visits to hospitals and held meetings on various subjects to acquaint workers, cadres and technicians from the factories with the ideas and suggestions of patients and medical workers.

extensive socialist coordination, reaching beyond the industry itself, lent greater impetus to the drive for trial-production. two city-wide conferences were called by the local industrial leadership this year, which brought over 200 units together to tackle key problems in making new medical instruments.

a prototype for fibergastroscope was turned out by the shanghai medical optical instruments factory in just three months with the help of seven industrial bureaus and 40 other units.

in the course of trial-producing the laser generator for surgery, doctors of the eye, ear, nose and throat hospital joined research fellows and workers in collecting data, studying blueprints and carrying out experiments. it took only six months to turn it out for clinical use.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation Routes Extended in Southwest China Mountainous Province

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jan. 2, 1974)

land-locked szechwan province in southwest china has greatly extended its land and water transportation routes since liberation, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

total length of railways opened to traffic since the cultural revolution began in 1966 is double that for the previous 17 years. roads have increased by an average of 3,500 kilometres a year. more waterways are open to navigation. a transportation network has been formed, reaching every corner of the province.

szechwan is surrounded by mountains on all sides with rolling hills taking up a great part of its area. travel within the province and with the outside world before liberation depended mainly on a few water-ways, poorly maintained roads and mountain trails.

under the leadership of the communist party, the people of szechwan started to construct the 500-kilometre-long chengtu-chungking railway in 1950 and completed it in two years with the design and equipment made by chinese workers and technicians. this was followed by the completion of another railway, the paochi-chengtu line, that links up with the national network. during the cultural revolution, several new railways were constructed, winding through mountains and across turbulent rivers.

the province now has 50,000 kilometres of roads open to traffic, including 28,000 kilometres added during the cultural revolution. they reach remote mountainous areas inhabited by minority nationalities and link up counties and people's communes.

people of tibetan and han nationalities in the apa tibetan autonomous chou have worked in close cooperation and built many roads during the cultural revolution across the once pathless grasslands and mountains traversed by the red army in its epic long march. these and the trunk roads built before the cultural revolution have brought great changes to the area which before liberation depended on pack animals for transportation. new towns have appeared and new factories, mines and farms have been set up along the roads.

the province now has over 80 navigable waterways, totalling 13,000 kilometres in length and linking more than a hundred counties and cities with the yangtze

and its main tributaries as the arteries. many rivers have been dredged to facilitate motorized traffic.

with the development of industry and agriculture, freight traffic has set one record after another in the past three years. the more than 1,000 transport service centres are now busy sending industrial goods and building materials to rural areas and bringing agricultural products out following the 1973 good harvest.

SPORTS

Young Sportsmen in China Make Rapid Progress

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1974)

a large number of up-and-coming sportsmen in china are making rapid progress politically and technically under the attention of the party. they have shown good results in competition.

china held national and invitational tournaments in more than twenty events in 1973, including athletics, swimming, table tennis, badminton, football, gymnastics and weightlifting. among the nearly 10,000 participants, 70 per cent were young competitors, including juniors.

in the 1973 athletics, swimming and speed-skating competitions, 211 competitors broke 67 national junior records. among the 18 national swimming records improved in the year, 13 were by junior swimmers.

li wei-nan, a peking middle school student, won the discus event at the 1973 international athletics championships for school boys held in athens, greece. seventeen-year-old school girl tsou wa of south china's kwangtung province cleared 6.10 metres in the long jump event to become the third best long jumper in china. many promising players came to the fore in table tennis, badminton, basketball, volleyball and football, showing good results in competitions at home and abroad. nineteen-year-old lu yuan-sheng defeated several top players in recent international table tennis matches in scandinavia.

as china's young sportsmen went in for hard training and continuously improved their skill, standards of sports were raised in china as a whole. the 15-member peking youth men's basketball team, the oldest player 20 and the youngest 16, worked hard in training to develop fast, accurate and flexible plays and played a courageous and spirited

game to finish second in the 1973 national youth basketball tournament.

the average age of the hunan women's gymnastics team was 14. the team was placed second in the team event at the 1973 national competition. after two year's hard training, several members of the team could skilfully complete difficult routines such as back somersault with two full body twists in the free exercise event and the sidewise one-hand cartwheel followed by a back somersault on the balance beam.

veteran sportsmen and coaches passed on to the juniors not only skills but also proletarian ideology and sportsmanship to help the younger generation make rapid growth.

the vigorous progress of both extra-curricular and school sports since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly in the past two years, has accelerated the growth of promising sportsmen and laid a foundation for mass participation in sports. primary and middle schools popularized simple callisthenics known as the broadcast physical exercises programme and other events. basketball, volleyball with lower nets and mini-soccer were played in a number of primary and middle schools.

China Holds 1973 National Swimming Tests for Children in North China City

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1973)

the 1973 national swimming tests for children were given in the north china city of paoting recently. this was a fairly big swimming activity for china's children from 7 to 10 in age.

the tests drew 276 entrants from peking, shanghai, tientsin, kwangtung, heilungkiang and nine other provinces and municipalities. on the testing programme were 17 events which included 50-metre, 100-metre, 200-metre and 400-metre freestyle, backstroke and butterfly. the tests were on a larger scale than the tests given in peking last year. many records were improved by a big margin.

peking's liu ming, 10, finished first with a clocking of 1:12.6 in the boys' 100-metre freestyle event. he clipped 6.5 seconds off the previous best set at last year's tests.

the participants were activists in mass swimming activities. most of them were "three-good" pupils who keep fit, study and work well.

the swimmers practised hard and helped each other during the tests. veteran sports workers who conducted the tests were unanimous in praising the up-and-coming swimmers for their fine sportsmanship and high technical level.

Winter Sports Activities in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jan. 1, 1974)

ice sports enthusiasts are flocking to a greater number of skating rinks in northeast china's kirin province this winter.

workers, peasants, soldiers, students and children often do speed and figure skating and play ice hockey in their spare time. as an increasing number of people participate in ice sports, the province has opened more skating rinks. in changchun municipality, artificial skating rinks have increased threefold compared with 1972. people of tumen city in the yenpien korean autonomous chou watered thirty skating rinks this year. four-fifths of the primary and middle schools in the city have skating rinks.

the commune members in the suburbs of yenchieh city use paddy fields and fish ponds as their skating rinks. children also skate on the frozen rivers and lakes.

many cities have held ice sports meets. in a recent city-wide ice-hockey tournament in changchun, the teams of the changchun number one motor vehicle plant and the changchun pharmaceutical factory won first place and runner-up respectively. ice hockey is popular with workers of the pharmaceutical factory. many members of the factory's team are advanced workers.

numerous schools have taken winter sports activities as part of the educational process. the province has over 70 sparetime sports schools for juniors, most of which give ice sports courses. some schools also enlist pre-school age children for the courses.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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WORLD SITUATION

The World Advances Amidst Great Disorder, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Article

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carries a signed article entitled "the world advances amidst great disorder". excerpts from the article follow:

1973, the outgoing year, is marked by great disorder and an excellent situation throughout the world. the people have made gigantic strides in the course of their struggle, and the features of the world have undergone changes amidst this disorder, which is a manifestation of the further sharpening of the basic contradictions in the world. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has been the main trend amidst the disorder. the world situation as a whole may be aptly depicted with a chinese saying: "the wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains", and that wind is becoming increasingly severe now.

the international situation in the past year shows that great disorder is a good thing for the people of all countries: it has thrown imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction into confusion, and educated and tempered the people and further awakened them.

the people of all countries have seen ever more clearly that they should be daring in struggle if they want independence, liberation and revolution, and that although their road of struggle is tortuous victory will be theirs so long as they persevere in the struggle. numerous facts prove that it is not imperialism and reaction, but the people of all countries who dare to struggle, that are really powerful. the oppressed nations and people are more firmly convinced than ever that they should oppose armed counter-revolution with armed revolution.

the struggle of the third world countries against the power politics and hegemonism of the two superpowers has been conspicuously strengthened in the past year. the people of the third world have seen more and more clearly that aggression and expansion by the two superpowers are the main source of threat to their independence and sovereignty. both the contention between the hegemonic

u.s. and u.s.s.r. and their collusion with each other are detrimental to the interests of the small and medium-sized countries and are therefore inevitably opposed by various countries. more and more people in the third world have come to see through the true colours of soviet revisionist social-imperialism. state leaders and public opinion in some countries have pointed out that the soviet revisionists "are no different from the tsars" and that they have all along carried out imperialist policies.

the third world countries and people have continuously strengthened their unity in the course of struggle. leaders of 41 african countries solemnly declared in addis ababa last may that they are determined to strengthen solidarity and support each other in the fight against common enemies. in algiers early last september, more than 70 non-aligned countries vehemently denounced in one voice imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, zionism, racism and hegemonism. during the anti-aggression struggle waged by the egyptian, syrian and palestinian people recently, arab countries took concerted action of solidarity and nearly 20 african countries severed diplomatic relations with israel in token of support for the arab people who were fighting heroically. the third world countries are closely united by common interests. they have established regional and specialized organizations for the purpose of enhancing cooperation and they have taken joint actions to safeguard their state sovereignty and national interests. they have gained one success after another in these fields. facts show that it is not the third world which fears the superpowers; on the contrary, it is the superpowers which fear the third world.

the international situation in the past year is characterized notably by the further awakening and growing in strength of the third world and its increasingly important role in international affairs. the third world has demonstrated a mighty force as never before, and its voice can no longer be ignored. major international issues can hardly find solution without the participation and approval of the third world, and it is increasingly difficult for the two superpowers to monopolize the united nations organization.

the past year is replete with the rivalry for hegemony between the two superpowers. strategically europe has always been the key point of this contention. the tension and turmoils in the middle east, the conflicts in the south asian sub-continent, the turbulence in the persian gulf and the storms over the mediterranean sea and the indian ocean have all been the manifestation or result of the fierce contention between the two superpowers, the u.s.s.r. and u.s.a., whose global contention for hegemony is the root cause of world intranquillity.

as lenin pointed out, "an essential feature of imperialism is the rivalry between several great powers in the striving for hegemony" and their effort to "weaken the adversary and undermine his hegemony". in the past year, overt and covert struggles between the soviet union and the united states have developed all over the world and they involved various domains. their fields of contention vary from conference table to market and battlefield, from land to sea and outer space. in this all-round strife for hegemony, soviet revisionist social-imperialism shows a greater momentum and extended its reach farther and wider than the u.s. making a feint to the east while attacking in the west, it concentrates the greatest attention on europe, while increasing its troops incessantly to step up its threat to west europe, soviet revisionism has been zealous in propagating "detente" in an attempt to lull the vigilance of the west european countries and elbow out the united states. it has also made reckless inroads in other parts of the world. in a word, it has committed penetration wherever there is a chance. in some countries or regions, it arrived at the heels of the united states; in some others, it took the united states' place as soon as the latter left; and in still some other areas which the united states had not been able to lay hands on, soviet revisionist social-imperialism took the advantage to step in. however, with a long front and inadequate strength, soviet revisionism is beset with many difficulties though its ambitions are great enough. so it often pulls in its horns when there is a counterattack. soviet revisionism, which intends to take the place of the other superpower in dominating the world, has tried its best to cover this up, denying that the two superpowers are locked in contention. more candid in this regard are some leading american politicians who have openly admitted that "the soviet union and the united states impinge on each other, as superpowers, in many parts of the world" and that they are "political and military competitors".

ever fiercer rivalry between the two superpowers -- this can not be altered by anybody. to scramble for spheres of influence, collusion between the two hegemonic powers can only be temporary and relative and serves only the purpose of intensified contention while their rivalry is long and absolute.

the two superpowers are beset with difficulties and ridden with latent crises at home and abroad. as the verse goes, "flowers fall off, do what one may." they are in a sorry plight indeed.

u.s. imperialism is finding the going tougher and tougher from year to year. it has been unable to surmount difficulties at home, and all its endeavours abroad have failed to turn the tide which shows all the characteristics of a decline. it has been compelled to withdraw its forces from south viet nam but continues to carry the two heavy burdens -- the nguyen van thieu clique and the lon

nol clique, on its back. it has designated this year as a "year of europe" and put forth a "new atlantic charter", only to admit disappointedly that these plans are not getting on smoothly. moreover, its support to israel's military adventure has run up against the opposition of many countries.

soviet revisionism is in a worse plight. its economic situation this year is not much better than before. the backwardness of its agriculture still persists. many industrial projects have been left unfulfilled, and this has led to curtailed production plans from 1974. its huge trade deficit has forced the selling of its gold reserve to make up for the loss. although the soviet revisionist ruling clique has resorted to all kinds of high-handed policies in dealing with the workers, peasants, intellectuals and minority people who have shown strong resentment, and even moved out troops to suppress the rebellious masses, resistance on the part of the soviet people is unabated. the more vigorously soviet revisionist social-imperialism engages itself in expansion, the harder it finds the going. to cope with the difficulty, chieftains of soviet revisionism, who style their country a "developed socialist country", have been running hither and thither in the outgoing year begging for loans from western countries. they are satirically described in the western press as "dollar diplomat" and "economic mendicant dressed up as a military giant". soviet revisionism has reached out everywhere, and everywhere it has run into snags. it has taken pains to work for the success of the "european security conference" in order to penetrate into western europe, but the conference has failed to achieve any substantial result. the french representative mocked at the conference by calling it "a dialogue of the deaf". soviet revisionism has played many cards at meetings on force reduction in central europe in an attempt to beat its opponents, but it has gained no advantage from this except that it has put other countries on alert. its effort to disintegrate western europe has the net result of strengthening the trend toward union among the west european countries. it has energetically peddled the so-called "collective security system in asia", but received only cold response from other countries. it has attempted to compel japan to give up her sovereignty over the four northern islands, but both the ruling and opposition parties in japan firmly refuse to give in. its accelerated transport of manpower to israel has aroused growing indignation among the arab countries. soviet revisionism further showed up its ugly features in the recent middle east war by betraying the interests of the arab and palestinian people and contending for spheres of influence with the other superpower. this also revealed fully its nature of being ferocious in appearance but weak inwardly. a latin american paper wrote: if the image of washington is now well known to all, "then it is the soviet union that is even more discredited in the world."

the world is entering 1974. "in man's world seas change into mulberry fields." in the coming year the world will certainly continue to undergo great turbulence, great division and great realignment. it will still be in great disorder and not in peace. amidst this turbulence will be a growing trend to revolution. we can foretell with full confidence that the people of the world will in the course of struggle further temper themselves, raise their political consciousness, strengthen their forces and propel the wheels of history to roll onwards.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Ambassador to China Gives National Liberation Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1974)

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 15th anniversary of the national liberation day of cuba.

among the guests were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of other departments concerned hsiao peng, li ching-chuan, li en-chiu and wang hsiao-yi, as well as chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chun.

also attending the reception were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chief Representative of Peking Liaison Office of Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1974)

yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and other members of the office concluded their work here and left for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wu shu-tung and sun ping-hua.

on hand were kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy in peking, and japanese friends in peking.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets and Fetes Comrade Le Duc Tho

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1974)

chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met with special adviser le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and representative of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and his party.

they conversed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and others.

later, comrade chang chun-chiao hosted a dinner for the vietnamese comrades.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexican Paper Urges Victorious Battle for 200-Mile Sea Limit

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Dec. 31, 1973)

in defending their national interests, the latin american countries must "win the battle for the validity of 200 nautical miles" at the forth-coming conference on the law of the sea, said a signed article published in the mexican paper "la prensa" yesterday.

"in distinct and candid speech which corresponds with new diplomacy, the prime minister of peru has said that the united states and the soviet union are the principal enemies of this right," the article noted. it added that the two countries are united "before the weak countries for the purpose of gaining control over what is called 'territorial waters' which are up to 200 nautical miles from the coast of each country".

the article pointed out: "traditionally the latin american countries have been exploited in their resources in the sea, in the air, on the ground, under the ground, and even in industry and agriculture. to fold one's arms and keep indifferent to the struggle for the right of the sea will mean to surrender what legitimately corresponds and pertains to us."

the article said that the peruvian prime minister had made contact with mexico and the majority of latin american countries on the question of the right of the sea. peru's position was having repercussions in mexico and many other countries of the world.

Madagascar Extends Territorial Sea Limit to Fifty Miles

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1974)

the government of madagascar has recently promulgated a decree to extend its territorial sea limit from 12 to 50 miles, according to a report from tananarive.

the decree said that the malagasy government made this decision to protect the natural resources to be found in the sea and on the sea bottom along the malagasy coast and make it possible to apply more efficiently the navigation, emigration and immigration, customs and health regulations and measures.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Criticize the Crime of Lin Piao in Attempting To Change the Basic Line of the Party

by

Che Chün (哲 軍), Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 14, 1973)

At the 10th plenum of the 8th Party Congress, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemies from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line."

The basic line drawn by Chairman Mao for our Party revealed the objective law governing class struggle throughout the historical period of socialism, pointed out the principal contradictions in socialist society and the methods for solving them, laid down the strategic task for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and formulated the general policy for correctly distinguishing and handling the two types of contradictions of different nature--the contradictions between ourselves and the enemies and the contradictions among the people. It is the beacon illuminating the road forward to victory for our various tasks and the basic guarantee to scoring still greater victories for our Party.

"Correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle." The basic line of the Party has been developed in the course of struggle against the opportunist line and particularly against the revisionist lines of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. For the sake of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat, restoring capitalism and turning China into a colony of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao vainly attempted to sabotage and change with all ways and means the basic line of the Party in all fields. Because of this, in the struggle against Lin Piao, we must concentrate on one point, and that is whether to adhere to the basic line of the Party or to change the basic line of the Party.

How did Lin Piao sabotage and attempt to fundamentally change the basic line of the Party?

I. Negating the Objective Law Governing the Class Struggle in the Historical Period of Socialism and Advocating the "Theory of the Dying Out of Class Struggle"

The basic line of the Party first reveals that there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle still exist in socialist society and there is still the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road. It points out the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. This is a fundamental theory as well as the fundamental practice of our Party.

There has always been a violent struggle within our Party on this question. At every important juncture of history, traitor Lin Piao, like big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i, always tried his utmost to oppose Chairman Mao and advocate the theory of the dying out of class struggle in a vain attempt to topple the basic line of the Party in theory and in practice.

In 1956, the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production was basically completed in China. Under such circumstances, was there still any class struggle? There was a violent dispute within the Party. Chairman Mao persisted in using the law of unity of opposites to observe the socialist society, and opportunely gave a correct answer to this question: "In China, although in the main socialist transformation has been completed with respect to the system of ownership," "there are still remnants of the overthrown landlord and compradore classes, there is still a bourgeoisie, and the remolding of the petty bourgeoisie has only just started. The class struggle is by no means over. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." "The question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled." Chairman Mao especially emphasized that the protracted nature of class struggle required all comrades in the Party to be fully prepared mentally for the future protracted struggle, so that no matter how the class enemies might change their tactics, we could give judicious guidance according to circumstances and win victories for the proletariat.

However, Lin Piao sang at that time a duet with Liu Shao-ch'i by publicizing the "theory of the dying out of class struggle." He openly wrote an article that talked nonsense saying, "In the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, socialism has basically triumphed over capitalism in all fields," and the central task henceforth was to "devote ourselves wholeheartedly toward building socialism." Lin Piao vainly attempted to use this kind of revisionist fallacy that obliterated class struggle in the socialist period to prevent the further deepening of the socialist revolution on all fronts and to oppose the basic line of the Party.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao had on many occasions described the salient features and laws of class struggle in the socialist period and emphasized the protracted nature of class struggle. In May 1967, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The present great cultural revolution is only the first, and in the future there are bound to be others. The question of who will win in the revolution will only be settled over a very long historical period. If things are not properly handled, a capitalist restoration is a possibility at any time. All members of the Communist Party and the people of the whole country must not think that everything will be all right after one or two great cultural revolutions, or even three or four. We must be very alert and never lose vigilance."

In October 1968, at the time a decisive victory was won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao again cautioned the whole Party: "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore we cannot speak of final victory. Not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance."

However, Lin Piao again and again leaped out to sing aloud the opposite tune. He spread the hackneyed tune that class struggle could be solved by a single effort and the revolution could be carried out once for all. He advocated that "with the proletariat wielding political power, all millionaires, multimillionaries and billionaires could be toppled at one stroke." After this great cultural revolution, the "long-term plan" would be "guaranteed" and from then on the revolution could be "transformed" into construction. And so on and so forth. At the enlarged 12th plenum of the 8th Party Congress, he nonsensically said that this great cultural revolution had "basically rounded up the renegades, enemy agents, die-hard capitalist-roaders and the landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists that had not been properly reformed." He talked nonsense saying that "the two and a half years of cultural revolution has defeated all those old traditional ideas which stood on the side of the exploiting classes."

These words of Lin Piao are in complete contravention of Marxism-Leninism and also of the objective facts. How could a single movemet round up all class enemies? Is this not down-right metaphysics? Furthermore, new bourgeois elements and counter-revolutionaries would still arise in the socialist society. The class enemies are bound to look for an opportunity to express themselves. They are unwilling to take the fall of their kingdom or accept communism lying down and they definitely will not lightly step down from the stage of history because of one or two defeats or because one or two agents of the landlords and bourgeoisie have been toppled. As to the ideology of the exploiting classes, because of its class

foundation and the influence of several thousand years of history, it has become an extremely stubborn traditional force which could not be defeated or eliminated because of one or two engagements or movements.

In advocating the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," Lin Piao of course did not mean that he did not want class struggle. What he opposed was only the class struggle carried out by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, but not the attacks launched by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat. In August 1970, at the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, Lin Piao on the one hand continued to wave the tattered banner of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" to camouflage the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat he had launched. He shouted that "we have become a victorious country" and there was "not any revisionist" "odor." On the other hand, he fanned the flame and directed a small handful of sworn confederates to mount an attack on the Party. They styled themselves as geniuses, engineered a coup d'etat, and vainly attempted to usurp leadership and seize power. Their counter-revolutionary arrogance was very high and they were haughty in the extreme as though they were in a position to blast away the Lushan mountain and stop the world from revolving. Therefore, Lin Piao spread the smokescreen of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" for the sinister purpose of covering up class struggle under the new situation and their counter-revolutionary restoration activities for overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

From the above struggle it could be seen that in every phase of the socialist revolution or every victory won in battle, when the deep-going development of the revolution was at a critical juncture, Chairman Mao always used the basic line of the Party to arm the whole Party and the people of the whole country. He stressed the protracted nature of class struggle and the two-line struggle and emphasized that "we cannot speak of final victory" and "we must never lose our vigilance." On the other hand, Lin Piao basically obliterated the objective laws governing class struggle in socialist society, and described the victory at each stage or in each battle as the ultimate victory of the revolution. He disseminated the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory of the dying out of the two-line struggle" in the vain hope of benumbing the revolutionary vigilance of the whole Party and the people of the whole country, and covering up their frenzied attacks against the proletariat. This was precisely the important feature of revisionism.

The 10th Congress of the Party summed up the experience of the ten struggles between the two lines in our Party, particularly the experience of the struggle for smashing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, and pointed out once again the protracted nature of class struggle and the two-line struggle. It pointed out that "such struggles would occur ten, twenty or thirty times, and there would emerge again characters like Lin Piao, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, P'eng Te-huai and Kao Kang. This is something independent of man's will." It hence sharply demonstrated the necessity and importance of adhering to and defeanding the basic line of the Party.

II. Distorting the Principal Contradiction of Socialist Society and Directing the Spearhead at the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

What is the principal contradiction of socialist society? This is a question bearing on the socialist nature and orientation of the revolution and whether or not it is necessary to maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat and to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by accurately grasping the principal contradiction, could a scientific analysis and appraisal be made of the political situation and class relations and could we correctly solve the question of whom to rely on, whom to unite with and whom to attack. This is an important precondition for the political party of the proletariat to draw up accurately the strategy and tactics of the revolution.

As early as the 2nd plenum of the 7th Congress of the Party, Chairman Mao had pointed out: After solving the land problem following the victory of the revolution in the whole country, the basic contradiction at home is "the contradiction between the working class and the capitalist class." The basic line of the Party drawn up by Chairman Mao also accurately pointed out: Throughout the period of socialist history, the contradiction between the working class and the capitalist class and between the socialist road and the capitalist road is the principal contradiction in Chinese society, and the principal danger is the danger of capitalist restoration. This is the important content of the basic line of the Party.

There also existed an acute struggle between our Party and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique on this question of principle. Like Liu Shao-ch'i in every respect, Lin Piao also devised all ways and means to distort and obliterate the principal contradiction of socialist society and directed the spearhead straight at the dictatorship of the proletarian and the socialist system.

At the very beginning of the great cultural revolution, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The reason the great proletarian cultural revolution must solve the basic contradiction is because it is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. The main target of the moment is to struggle against those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party." Firmly grasping the principal contradiction of the socialist society, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out the nature, task and revolutionary object of a series of general and specific policies for the great cultural revolution.

However, Lin Piao did not mention in his notorious "May 18" speech the principal contradiction of socialist society, nor did he say anything about the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. He just talked at length about the struggle between "coup d'etat" and "counter coup d'etat." He removed the class content of the coup d'etat and the class content of the two-line struggle within the Party and mixed as one the struggle between the two lines within the Party and the battle of wits for power and gain within the ruling cliques of the exploiting class in history in his talk, and distorted the contradictions and struggles of the socialist period as the abstract struggles of several people standing above class. After that, he again used the same method to remove the class content and described the great cultural revolution as an abstract "struggle between good and bad people." He even distorted the great cultural revolution as a "movement for criticizing cadres" "not only for criticizing those in power taking

the capitalist road, but also for criticizing those in power taking the socialist road." He also put forward disrupting the army slogan of "dragging out a small handful of persons in the army" to oppose and confuse the army, and basically denied that the principal contradiction in Chinese society is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. The sinister aim of Lin Piao was evidently to change the general orientation of struggle of the great cultural revolution, in a vain attempt to take our Party, our army and the whole proletariat as the targets of attack and to replace the dictatorship of the proletariat with the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

Because of the strong leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique had to shift the spearhead of struggle, and its plot to sabotage the great proletarian cultural revolution and to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat could not succeed. However, his wicked mind refused to give in, and on the eve of the 9th Congress of the Party, he again drafted in collaboration with Ch'en Po-ta a political report advocating the "theory of only productivity counts" so as to advocate that the main task after the 9th Congress was to develop production. This was a reproduction under the new situation of the revisionist fallacy--the principal contradiction at home is not the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie but the "contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward productivity--which Liu Shao-ch'i and Ch'en Po-ta had inserted into the resolution of the 8th Congress. This political report of Lin Piao and Ch'en Po-ta was naturally rejected by the CCP Central Committee.

After the 9th Congress, Lin Piao stepped up his conspiracy to carry out sabotage right up to the time he launched his counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat. In the plan for an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'," Lin Piao continued to distort the principal contradiction by distorting the two-line struggle within the Party as a struggle between individuals and cliques for the "redistribution of power." He viciously directed the spearhead at the CCP Central Committee, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system. Lin Piao attempted to use this set of rumors and sophistry to mislead people, create confusion and split the Party, the army and the masses. He also directly created public opinion for his mounting an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. However, the attacks and distortions of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique could not tarnish in the slightest the glory of our Party and could not change in the least the reality of class struggle. Consequently they failed to fool anybody other than to expose theirs was a gang of bourgeois agents hidden within the Party and the deadly enemies of the proletariat.

III. Opposing the Theory and Practice of Continuing the Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Negating the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

In socialist society there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration, and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. How could this contradiction be solved? Marxism-Leninism holds that this could only be solved by relying on the theory and practice of continuing the revolution under the

dictatorship of the proletariat. The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great practice of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the grand victory of the great cultural revolution is also a grand victory for the basic line of the Party. The Party Constitution adopted by the 10th Congress has written the great proletarian cultural revolution into the general program of the Party and clearly pointed out: "The great cultural revolution is a great political revolution carried out under the conditions of socialism by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration. Revolution like this will have to be carried out many times in the future." Consequently, how to deal with the proletarian cultural revolution is an important question bearing on whether we adhere to or oppose the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, an important question of whether we adhere to or change the basic line of the Party.

Lin Piao and company, stubbornly took the reactionary stand of the landlords and bourgeois classes, tried their utmost to oppose continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and negated the splendid gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution. In their "Outline of Project '571'," they maliciously attacked the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, maliciously attacked the great proletarian cultural revolution and nonsensically said that the great cultural revolution was an "internecine war." They maliciously attacked the new things born of the great cultural revolution, vilified the sending of educated young people to the mountains and countryside as "reform through labor in disguise" and slandered the sending of cadres to "May 7" cadre schools as "unemployment in disguise." They described the excellent situation after the great cultural revolution as a mass of pitch darkness.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique even lamented bitterly for the class enemies toppled in the great cultural revolution and in the several political movements of the past. They flaunted the black banner of "emancipating the vast majority" flagrantly attacked and settled accounts the other way round with the great cultural revolution, and clamored that all the ogres and monsters "should be emancipated politically."

What merits attention is that while maliciously attacking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist new things born of the great cultural revolution, he at the same time frenziedly played up the most backward, most corrupt and most reactionary things in history. Like Liu Shao-ch'i, he recklessly peddled the ways of Confucius and Mencius, and labeled "the way of the mean," "benevolence" and "loyalty and forgiveness" as "historical materialism" in a vain attempt to oppose Marxism, whip up the reactionary adverse current of restoration and retrogression, and create counter-revolutionary public opinions for restoring the capitalist system.

This counter-revolutionary double-dealer Lin Piao outwardly acted with affected manners and loudly cried that the great cultural revolution "produced the greatest achievements, and incurred the minimum losses" as though he strongly supported the great proletarian cultural revolution. Through dissecting the "Outline of Project '571'," this mask of his has been ripped away. It can be seen that Lin Piao gnashed his teeth and hated the great cultural revolution to

the bone. This has fully exposed him as an out and out opponent to the great cultural revolution and a stubborn defender of the old system, old order and old culture of the exploiting classes and the ultra-Right essence of his vain attempt to turn back the wheel of history.

Such deep hatred harbored by Lin Piao toward continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and toward the great proletarian cultural revolution was definitely not accidental, but possessed a deep class origin. The victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution had dealt a serious blow to all reactionary forces at home and abroad and smashed their dream of restoring capitalism in China. However, the reactionary classes at home and abroad were not reconciled to their defeat. With their hatred increased a hundredfold, they could wait no longer and urgently attacked and settled accounts the other way round with the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people. "Rather than wait to be captured with our hands tied, it would be better for us to smash our cooking utensils and sink our boats." These words in the "Outline of Project '571'" have thoroughly expressed the sentiments of the reactionary class as well as the salient features of its last-ditch struggle. But in the person of such a representative figure of the bourgeoisie as Lin Piao, this gave expression to a kind of extreme counter-revolutionary fanaticism. Each word in the "Outline of Project '571'" is deeply stamped with the brand of this class.

IV. Confusing the Two Types of Social Contradictions of Different Nature and Sabotaging the General Policy of the Party in the Socialist Period

To correctly distinguish and handle the contradictions between ourselves and the enemies on the one hand and those among the people on the other is a general policy for us to carry out class struggle, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and realize the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and the victory of socialism over capitalism. The policy is a manifestation of the line as well as a guarantee for the implementation of the line. By correctly understanding and implementing the general policy laid down by Chairman Mao in the basic line of the Party, we shall be able to unite with all the forces that could possibly be united with, organize ourselves into a formidable revolutionary army, and isolate the small handful of class enemies to the maximum and attack them. By unremittingly consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, we shall be able to guarantee that our state and our people will advance in victory along the basic line of the Party toward the far-reaching goal of communism.

Chairman Mao consistently emphasizes the need to correctly distinguish and handle the contradictions between the enemies and ourselves on the one hand and the contradictions among the people on the other and the need to implement conscientiously the various proletarian policies. Regarding the small handful of class enemies, it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over them, they are allowed only to behave themselves and not to be unruly in word or deed. Regarding controversial problems or problems of an ideological nature among the people, the democratic method, the method of discussion and the method of "unity-criticism-unity" must be used to solve them. Regarding problems among the people, it would never do to adopt the erroneous method of "suppression when persuasion fails to work or of arrest when suppression fails to work," for this can never be permitted

by Party discipline. It is necessary to trust and rely on the masses. It is necessary to practice "we come from all parts of the country" but not to practice the mountain stronghold mentality. It is necessary to "bring all positive factors into play, unite with everyone that can be united with, and do everything possible to turn negative factors into positive ones so as to serve the great cause of building a socialist society." Regarding comrades who have made mistake, it is necessary to implement the policy of "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, treat the illness to save the patient," and so long as they are serious in mending their ways, they should be united with. Chairman Mao teaches: "The proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind. It is the most powerful revolutionary class ideologically, politically and in strength. It can and must unite the overwhelming majority of people around itself so as to isolate the handful of enemies to the maximum and attack them."

For the sake of fundamentally changing the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism, toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, Lin Piao all along sabotaged the general policy of the Party, and tried his utmost to confuse the two different types of contradictions of different nature and to confuse the different methods for handling such contradictions. During the great cultural revolution, he nonsensically said that each individual "should take himself as a part of the force of the revolution and at the same time also unremittingly look upon himself as the target of revolution." He even clamored that "the present revolution is to make revolution against the former revolution," thus aiming the spearhead at the broad masses of revolutionary people and revolutionary cadres.

The "Resolution of the CCP Central Committee on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" personally drawn up by Chairman Mao points out: Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of first importance for the revolution as well as for the great proletarian cultural revolution. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres are the main force of this great cultural revolution. The keypoint of the movement is to rectify those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party. Lin Piao completely stood the relations between the enemies and ourselves on their head. He removed the class content from the motive force as well as the target of the revolution, arbitrarily paired together the two fundamentally antagonistic forces, and deliberately confused the line of demarcation between revolution and counter-revolution. Except for the sake of creating an excuse for suppressing the masses, could there be any other explanation for this? In fact, that was what Lin Piao and company had done during the great cultural revolution. They practiced in a big way "let me draw the line" and "those who obey me will prosper and those who defy me will perish," frenziedly suppressed the revolutionary masses, and devised all ways and means to oust and attack the revolutionary cadres. On the other hand they loudly called for the emancipation of those "consigned to the lowest level of the hell who could never hope to emerge again" for promotion to the higher level. In a socialist state of proletarian dictatorship, who actually are those "consigned to the lowest level of the hell"? Is it not very apparent whose interests Lin Piao was representing!

Another vicious tactic employed by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique to confuse the two types of contradictions was to purposely lump together "a small

handful" and "the vast majority." In the "Outline of Project '571'" they nonsensically said that "a small handful of today and a small handful of tomorrow, when put together, will become the vast majority." This is pure sophistry. "A small handful" and "the vast majority" are absolutely not a quantitative concept but primarily a class concept. Chairman Mao points out: "The exploiters and counter-revolutionaries, no matter when or where, are always in the minority, and the exploited and the revolutionaries are always in the majority." This has elucidated the fundamental difference between "a small handful" and "the vast majority" in class essence. The dictatorship of all exploiting classes is always the dictatorship of the minority over the majority. Only the dictatorship of the proletariat is the dictatorship of the majority over the minority. In the socialist society, "a small handful" represents the landlords, rich peasants, reactionaries, bad elements and rightists who have not been properly transformed. They are the reactionaries who move against the trend of historical development and the moribund and downfallen forces. Those careerists, conspirators and counter-revolutionary double-dealers hidden within the Party are only agents of such moribund forces. The essence of their class determined their absolute quantity, and they could only remain a small handful and could never become the vast majority. By lumping together the small handful and the vast majority, Lin Piao evidently wanted to protect the small handful, hit out at the vast majority and let the small handful mount the stage to exercise dictatorship over the vast majority. But contrary to the wishes of these careerists, their sinister goal could never be achieved. For the sake of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat, protecting a small handful and recruiting a small handful, Lin Piao racked his brain and resorted to every means, but the small handful remained a small handful. Those who followed him unreservedly and accompanied him to the grave were limited to only a few die-hards.

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Summing up the above, the struggle between our Party and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique around the basic line of the Party is a life-and-death class struggle. The smashing of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique is the greatest victory scored by our Party since the 9th Congress of the Party, and it is a serious blow to the enemies at home and abroad. However, the struggle around the question of adhering to or changing the basic line of the Party is by no means over, but will still go on for a long time to come. We must make full use of Lin Piao, this teacher by negative example, and continue to criticize deeply his counter-revolutionary crime in attempting to change the basic line of the Party. Through revolutionary mass criticism, we have a clearer understanding of the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's line as well as the salient features of laws governing class struggle and two-line struggle in the revolutionary period of socialism, further deepened our comprehension of the basic line of the Party and raised our awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution. By maintaining at all times a clear and sober head and a high fighting spirit, we have further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and won even greater victories in the socialist revolution and the building of socialism.

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FAMILY PLANNING

Family Planning Is Good

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 25, 1973)

Origin of "The Seven Elder Sisters' Work Unit"

In autumn this year, in the courtyard of T'uch'engtzu brigade of T'uch'engtzu commune of Peipiao hsien, Liaoning Province, bundles of sorghum with the tags of "The Seven Big Sisters' Work Unit" attached were especially conspicuous. Ears of the sorghum were red and puffy, bulging with fresh seeds. Anyone who saw them could not help from saying something in praise of them.

The seven elder sisters were Ch'i Kuo-lan, T'u Kuei-chen, Chiang Shu-ying, Chu Kuei-chen, Li Ts'ai-ying, Chu Yung-hsiu, and Ch'iao Shu-chen. Among them the eldest was 43 years old and the youngest 34. Because they had given birth to too many children, and had to do a lot of housework, they became very weak physically and could rarely join study groups or collective production labor.

Later, the Party committee at a higher level sent a health propaganda team to explain to the commune members about the advantages of family planning. In the discussion, Chu Kuei-chen said, "It is because I have too many children that in the past ten years and more, I have not participated in a single meeting, not seen a single movie, not to mention working outside." Chiang Shu-ying followed, "Right, my children came one after another. They have worn me out and I get sick often. I couldn't even give a little bit of myself to the collective although I wanted to." Each of them had something to say and all felt that family planning is a valid guarantee for women to take part in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

From then on, they went for operations for birth control one after another. After the practice of family planning, these women who had never before attended meetings or gone out to work, changed their outlook. They actively participated in the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and in political studies. They understood the revolutionary cause and everyone wanted to make contributions to it.

In the spring of 1972, the seven elder sisters voluntarily organized a work unit. The brigade let them assume responsibilities in managing production on 71 mow of land on the hillslope. They went all out, feared neither hardship nor fatigue, and intensely devoted themselves to the proper cultivation of crops. Consequently, they scored a high yield of 800 catties per mow that year, with each person producing an average of over 8,000 catties of grain for the collective. They were warmly praised by the masses.

Early in 1973, the brigade assigned 50 mow of fertile land to them. The seven elder sisters rose early and worked until it was dark. They levelled the land, brought water for irrigation, broke up lumps of hardened earth, and tried their best to improve the conditions for production. Due to their arduous work, the per-unit-area yield reached 1,300 catties this autumn, with each person producing an average of over 9,000 catties for the commune. The seven elder

sisters practiced family planning, went out to make revolution, and were complimented by the relevant department at a higher level. Their work unit was rated as a progressive collective in "learning from Tachai in agriculture" of the district and hsien.

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Practice Family Planning, Return To Work Posts

One night, the Fungle production team of the Fungle brigade under the Chuchen commune in Liuho hsien, Kiangsu Province, was fervently conducting a roaring revolutionary criticism session. At the meeting, a middle-age woman over 40 years old angrily criticized the counter-revolutionary crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. Her speech was praised by the masses.

She was Hou Hsiu-ying, committee member of the Fungle brigade Party branch committee, also president of the women's federation.

Hou Hsiu-ying came from a poor peasant family. She lost her parents when she was six years old. In the old society, she was a lonely orphan without anyone to cling to. It was the Party and Chairman Mao who rescued her from the dungeons of sorrow. After liberation, under the leadership of the Party, she always charged at the front in implementing agrarian reform, in waging struggle against the landlords, in organizing mutual-aid teams and in setting up elementary cooperatives. In 1950 when she was 19 years old, she gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party, and served as president of the hsiang women's federation. However, after she got married, she gave birth to three children one after another. Tied down by heavy housework, she was obliged to give up with a heavy heart the post of president of the women's federation.

After the onset of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Hou Hsiu-ying gathered her revolutionary spirit again. She decided not to have any more children, so that she could free herself from domestic chores, and persevere in the continuation of the revolution. In the winter of 1966, Hou Hsiu-ying wanted to go to the hospital for an hysterectomy. Learning this, her parents-in-law were unable to arrive at a right perception of things. They told her, "Now we don't have to worry about food and clothing. Both of us are still strong. We can afford to bring up a few more children. As an old saying goes, 'More children means greater happiness'!" Hou Hsiu-ying thereupon started to set in contrast their memories of the old and new societies, and patiently talked them over.

In the old society, Hou Hsiu-ying's mother-in-law gave birth to ten children. Six of them died of diseases and only four survived. Some had to work for the landlords like draft animals, and some had to flee the famine and beg for a living. The whole family was stricken by hunger and cold. They could only live better and lead a happier life after liberation. Hou Hsiu-ying cordially told the old people, "In the old society, having more children did not bring happiness but disaster. In the new society, the Party and government take good care of the masses and the children. We should have fewer children so that we can bring up a better new generation. We ourselves can also make more contributions to socialism."

After she made the old couple come around, Hou Hsiu-ying was the first fertile woman in the brigade to undergo hysterectomy. From then on, she freed herself from the entanglement of children and returned to her station of work. She energetically fought on the forefront of the three revolutionary movements. In 1969, she joined the poor and lower-middle peasants' propaganda unit organized by the commune. She went to a brigade more than 10 li away to work together with the masses there in grasping revolution and promoting production, thereby arousing a hightide in learning from Tachai in agriculture. In 1970, Hou Hsiu-ying was elected as committee member of the brigade's Party branch, and she imposed still greater demands on herself.

Hou Hsiu-ying seriously tried to make a success of family planning work in the whole brigade. She always used her personal experience as an example to propagate the advantages of birth control and the disadvantages of unplanned births. A fertile woman who was influenced by the old thinking of "complete with both sons and daughters" wanted to have a son when she already had three daughters. Hou Hsiu-ying talked to her again and again for more than ten times and finally raised her ideological understanding. Due to Hou Hsiu-ying's penetrating and meticulous ideological work, all of the 324 fertile women of the brigade have now implemented some measures of birth control and the young people consciously postpone their marriage.

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Be Courageous in Taking the Lead in Destroying the Old To Let the New Emerge

One day several women came to in the clinic of the Hsinglung commune in Szuman hsien, Kweichow Province. They happily chatted with one another and laughed heartily. They told the doctor, "Comrade, please give us an operation!" Noticing that each one of them was radiating with health, the doctor said, "What kind of ailment do you have? What kind of operation do you need?" They answered, "We have come for an operation for birth control." The doctor kept praising them for properly embracing the idea of family planning that deserved to be copied by others. One of the women immediately said, "If one wants to learn, one should learn from our deputy leader." The doctor asked, "Who is your deputy leader?" They said, "She is Wang Ying-ming of the Chiaochiaho production team under the Kuanp'ing brigade.

The name Wang Ying-ming heard of propaganda on family planning. After she understood the significance of birth control, she was the first person to go to the clinic for an operation for birth control.

After she had the operation, many women in the brigade crowded around her and asked about her experience. So, she described to them the operation procedures. During her rehabilitation period after the operation, she made her way to different places to propagate the advantages of birth control. She urged the women to shatter their old ways of thinking and consciously practice birth control. When doctors from the district clinic and the commune clinic came to the brigade to work on family planning, Wang Ying-ming actively helped make arrangements for them. One day, a woman from the brigade requested to have an

operation. She was a bit anxious because she could not find someone to take over her in her duties in raising pigs. After Wang Ying-ming heard of this, she volunteered to replace the woman so that she could go for the operation free from anxiety.

Under the influence of Wang Ying-ming, most of the fertile women in the brigade voluntarily practiced family planning and adopted various measures for birth control. The brigade became one of the advanced units in the whole commune in family planning.

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RELATIONS BETWEEN ARMYMEN AND CIVILIANS

Chinese PLA Learns from People of Whole Country

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1974)

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country", chinese armymen have been engaged in extensive and deep-going activities to learn from the people in the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work.

by learning from outstanding units and model workers and peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, promoted army building and further strengthened the unity between the army and government organizations and between the army and the people.

party committees of p.l.a. units constantly organize commanders and fighters to learn from the people and regard this as a political task. the army units maintain regular contacts with nearby people's communes, factories and mines, and use these as bases to learn from workers and peasants. when they stage cross-country exercises, the armymen make social investigations in the rural areas. they also pay frequent visits to factories and communes, or invite workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to make reports. some units have set up armymen-civilian evening schools to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought together with local people.

commanders and fighters of many army units and workers and poor and lower-middle peasants together studied chairman mao's works and documents of the party central committee and criticized lin piao's counter-revolutionary crimes and revisionist fallacies. a unit of the peking air force invited poor peasants to tell family and village histories which showed the past sufferings of the working people and their happiness today. this helped armymen deepen their understanding of the party's basic line.

field training and helping with productive labour are excellent opportunities for armymen to learn from the people. in the course of these activities, commanders and fighters investigate into the history of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines as shown in individual factories, villages and schools. this help deepen their understanding of chairman mao's teaching "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything".

members of a unit stationed in hopei province made three social investigation trips to the hsipu brigade of the chienming commune in tsunhua county to get first-

hand information on its history of development. the brigade's annals began in 1952 when wang kuo-fan led 23 poor peasant families, with just a three-quarters share of a donkey allotted them in the land reform, in forming what was then ridiculed as a "paupers'" elementary producers' cooperative. for two decades, they stuck to the socialist direction indicated by chairman mao, fought against class enemies, grappled with nature, surmounted all sorts of difficulties and steadily strengthened their collective economy. grain yield rose from less than one ton per hectare before they got organized to well over 7.5 tons at present. these solid facts provided the commanders and fighters with vivid education in chairman mao's revolutionary line.

cadres from the p.l.a. kwangchow and peking units spent much time in outstanding rural units where they learned from the experience of the local party organizations in exercising leadership.

many units in the foochow, lanchow, kunming, tsinan and wuhan areas, in connection with their field exercises, marched to such historic revolutionary bases as the chingkang mountains, yenan, tsunyi, kutien and the yimeng and tapieh mountains. the armymen visited the local people, reviewed the history of the growth of the revolutionary armed forces under the guidance of chairman mao's line on army building, and made thoroughgoing criticism of lin piao's bourgeois military line.

commanders and fighters of a regiment stationed on the tibet plateau marched long distances over snowy mountains to the lemad commune in lhuntze county, known as an advanced unit in the tibet autonomous region in emulating the national pace-setting tachai brigade. there they learned conscientiously from the revolutionary spirit shown by the local tibetan people in developing socialist agriculture.

the relations between the army and government organizations and between the army and the people become ever closer as the p.l.a. learns from the people of the whole country and the people show still greater love for the army. the commanders and fighters give warm support to the socialist revolution and construction in the localities where they are stationed, and take initiative to offer services to the people.

carefully protecting the fishermen out at sea, fighters of a naval unit on the south china coast always help the fishermen back to harbour before a typhoon approaches. commanders and fighters of a unit at the foot of the tienshan mountains in northwest china have formed many help-farming and medical groups. they make regular rounds of villages and grazing grounds to offer services, which are greatly appreciated by the peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities.

NOVELS

New Chinese Novels

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1974)

recent novels in china concentrate on current struggles waged by worker-peasant-soldier heroes.

ten of the dozen most popular novels published in the past two years in peking, shanghai and tientsin deal with class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the socialist society.

two novels are set in the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution that started in 1966.

"whirling snow brings spring", in a first edition of 900,000 copies, is set in 1968-1969. it describes the fierce struggle workers of a southern china iron mine fought against liu shao-chi's revisionist line, followed by exposure of a renegade who sneaked into leadership to create chaos in the mine in the cultural revolution. tracing the miners' pre-liberation struggle under the leadership of the communist party against imperialists and capitalists who ran the mine, the novel shows the cultural revolution as a continuation of the struggle by the working class against the bourgeoisie.

published in seven provinces and cities, "on the march" deals with training successors to the proletarian revolution. the story tells of a group of shanghai red guards who went to settle in heilungkiang villages on northeast china's borders in response to chairman mao's 1969 call to educated youth to go to the countryside. they were tempered in class struggle and identified themselves with former poor and lower-middle peasants. the imperialists' hope for "peaceful evolution" through china's younger generation and the liu shao-chi revisionist line to "study to become official" received head-on blows from young people like those depicted in the novel.

focussing on key issues at the critical moments, these new novels present the ideas, efforts and strength of the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction. they inspire the people to press ahead.

"seething mountain", in two volumes, tells how a damaged northeast china mine was revived soon after liberation. should china rely on the workers, on the nation's own efforts and hard struggle? or should it rely on a handful of experts, wait for modern equipment and machinery, and copy from the capitalist way of industrialization? these are the point of struggle between the two lines on the building up of industry that the novel presents.

"the bright road", set in a north china village after liberation, the first volume appeared in 1972 and the second will soon come off press, describes how the capitalist forces in society provide the class basis for the opportunist line within the party, how pushing this line in the party encourages the capitalist forces in society. the struggle is not limited to political and economic life, but penetrates ideological and cultural work too.

"realism, to my mind, implies, beside truth of detail, the truth in reproduction of typical characters under typical circumstances", engels wrote. chairman mao says: "revolutionary literature and art should create a variety of characters out of real life and help the masses to propel history forward."

creating in line with this principle, the writers of these novels present the typical through individual characters whose appeal arises from their expressing the fine qualities of outstanding representatives of the proletariat in real life.

the 470,000-word "chiangpan state farm", which has run to seven editions in two years, depicts a brigade party secretary who is a war-scarred veteran. he draws strength from marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and fights against revisionist trends to smash concepts of private ownership. he is firm in party policy and has a down-to-earth working style.

"whirling snow brings spring" presents the young leader of a tunnelers' shock brigade who shows the spirit of a new generation of chinese workers tempered in the cultural revolution. the depth of his character lies in his high consciousness of class struggle and of the struggle between the marxist and the revisionist lines.

the central figure in "on the march" is representative of the revolutionary chinese young people who today are carrying forward the proletarian revolution under the loving care of veteran communists and former poor peasants on the border who "put heart and soul to nurturing these young buds of revolution". in "battle of wuminchuan", a hero of the railway corps of the chinese people's volunteers, is created at the side of the brave korean people who inspire volunteers with strength by their internationalist spirit and strong will to beat the imperialists back.

worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers combine forces with professional writers who have long lived among workers, peasants, soldiers and acquired a deep understanding of them. the working people's participation in creative literature has brought militancy, as well as vivid language and new subjects, to literature.

among the more experienced writers is hao jan from a peasant family background. he was a village cadre for

eight years and a rural newspaper correspondent for a decade. he took part in the whole process of land reform and agricultural cooperatives. li yun-teh, author of "seething mountain", fought during the liberation war and has worked among geological and mining workers since liberation. kuo hsien-hung, a worker-writer since 1964, went to live in heilungkiang border villages among the young people from shanghai. he worked with them and had assistance from shanghai students in writing his novel.

"whirling snow brings spring", the first novel written by chinese miners on their life and struggle, is the collective work of a miner, a veteran now in the mine leadership, and a young engineer, of the meishan iron mine in kiangsu province. four veteran miners acted as "aisers" to this writing group. every chapter, when finished, was read to the miners for suggestions and criticism. "heroes of tungpo", a moving story of a brother-sister reunion in the liberation war, was written by authors who had taken part in the struggle to liberate the tungpo region in east china. the novel was broadcast over tientsin radio. four hundred letters reached the authors from readers in all parts the country.

one of the shanghai novels, "struggles in hungnan village," is based on the cooperative movement in hungnan district on the outskirts of shanghai. it was a collective work written mainly by local peasant correspondents in cooperation with commune cadres and literary editors sent by the publishing house. keen love and hatred of the former poor and lower middle peasants and their opposition to the revisionist line that threatened a capitalist comeback, give the novel a militant tone. the language comes from the peasants and is simple and vivid.

never has literature in china been so close to the life of the working masses, and accessible to so wide a worker-peasant-soldier readership. new novels, new editions of old ones, are printed in much bigger editions than that before the cultural revolution. new novels are distributed in draft form among worker-peasant-soldier readers to seek their opinions before publication, and discussions are held for authors to consult readers to improve their works.

press comments warmly encourage authors to go deeper into portraying present-day struggles. while summing up the successful points, commentators also analyse shortcomings and raise questions of common interest for further thought and study.

TACHING OILFIELD

Taching Oilfield Sets New Production Record

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1974)

the taching oilfield, china's biggest petroleum producing centre, turned out 10 per cent more crude oil in 1973 than in 1972, hitting an all-time high. it overfulfilled all quotas set in the 1973 state plan. output of refined petroleum and petro-chemicals also went up.

taching's production capacity at the end of 1973 was 64.6 per cent higher than in 1972 thanks to the opening up of new oil-bearing structures and rise in the productivity of old wells.

the taching workers were in high spirits when they were assigned the task of sinking wells in new oil-bearing structures in 1973. led by the oilfield party organizations, they worked in the same spirit of self-reliance as they opened up the taching oilfield under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in the early 1960's.

part of the manpower and equipment was released from the old wells for sinking new wells. the new wells were drilled and put into operation the same year. the capacity of the new wells sunk in six months is equal to that of the whole taching oilfield in the second year after it was opened up.

at the same time, the daily output of the old wells in this period rose by 9.7 per cent compared with the corresponding 1972 period thanks to the tapping of production potentials. a team in charge of sub-surface operation fulfilled its production quotas for june and july in advance though one-fifth of its staff had been sent to work on new wells.

ROLLING STOCK

Technical Transformation of Northeast China Rolling Stock Plant

(NCNA-English Talien, Jan. 3, 1974)

a former rolling stock repair plant in northeast china's liaoning province now turns out 4,000-horse power diesel locomotives as a result of the mass technical innovations movement in the past three years.

the plant received help from departments under the ministry of communications and institutes of higher learning in designing and making the locomotives. test runs showed that they are up to standard.

the talien rolling stock plant was set up in 1904. it was able to do only repairs before liberation and although new machines were added and some old ones improved after liberation, productivity remained low.

labour productivity has soared during the great proletarian cultural revolution as the workers raised their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's principle of self-reliance after criticizing the revisionist lines pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao. they made more than 7,800 innovations, including over 670 major ones, from 1970 to late september 1973, related to production of diesel locomotives. most of the old equipment was technically transformed, 841 new machines were made and 35 production lines were introduced. these included seven automatic machine tools and 32 semi-automatic ones. thirteen new technologies, including photoconductive cutting, titanium-plating nitriding and low-pressure pouring, were adopted. a new workshop was set up to produce silicon elements for the transformation.

the rising initiative of the workers brought about a marked improvement in working conditions and in production. the plant has overfulfilled state production plans every year since 1970. it turned out 76 per cent more diesel locomotives and other railway vehicles this year than 1965, the year before the cultural revolution.

the state asked the plant to produce 2,000 h.p. diesel locomotives before the cultural revolution. but working under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, some technicians only copied foreign designs. in one and half years and at a cost of 420,000 yuan (renminbi), they made a set of equipment for the foundry shop to prepare sand for moulding. but the installation could not be used. during the cultural revolution, the workers criticized this method of not relying on the masses and set about improving the equipment themselves. breaking down foreign conventions, they did away with 11 pieces

of equipment and renovated 24. in this way they built a mechanized production line complete from preparing and transporting the moulding sand to pattern making, casting and removing the castings.

manufacturing 4,000 h.p. locomotives called for expansion of the factory building by ten thousand square metres and making and renovating hundreds of pieces of equipment and production processes. these tasks were all fulfilled when the cadres, workers and technicians combined their wisdom.

a machinery workshop was to produce the connecting rod -- a key part on the locomotive. cadres, workers and technicians held more than 20 meetings and decided to set up an automatic production line. they made the designs in one and half months and greatly speeded up production.

three-in-one technical innovation groups made up of veteran workers, cadres and technicians were formed at various levels under the leadership of the plant party committee.

veteran workers, devoted to socialism, played a prominent part in the technical transformation. among the 20 most important innovations of the past three years, nine were proposed or made by veteran workers with the help of others. drawing on his experience of dozens of years, veteran worker tsai hsiu-yeh of the tools workshop created nine advanced drills that are also useful to other factories.

during the cultural revolution, over 450 technicians walked out of their offices to join the workers at the point of production and contributed to the technical transformation.

in making the crankshaft of the diesel engine, the technicians found that the casting made of low alloy nodular cast iron failed to meet the requirement. they consulted a veteran worker experienced in heat treatment and, with his help, evolved a new method for spray quenching which guaranteed the quality of the crankshaft.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Northwest China Peasant Improves Farm Tools

(NCNA-English Sian, Jan. 3, 1974)

a peasant in northwest china has successfully evolved a new type of tractor-drawn plough for deep ploughing.

the new plough has proved highly popular with commune members because it can reach a depth of some 70 centimetres without turning the top soil down and spread out manure evenly to accelerate the fertilization of soil.

this is the latest of a series of innovations made by wang chen-chi, member of the fenghuo brigade of the fenghuo commune in lichuan county, shensi province. working in cooperation with fellow commune members, he has developed or improved 20 types of farm tools including a three-shared cultivator, a seedling transplanter and a cotton seeder over the past decade and more. improved models of forage cutters, threshers and winnowing machines he developed have been popularized in shensi and several other provinces and autonomous regions.

thirty-six-year-old wang chen-chi was born in a poor peasant family. his father died from overwork and the family never had enough to eat in the dark old days. he was eager to learn a trade as a child but was too poor to afford even an axe. shortly after liberation, his family joined a mutual-aid team and later a producers' cooperative and finally the commune. the expansion of the socialist collective economy provided conditions for the technical reform of farming. wang chen-chi was able to give full play to his ingenuity in this regard with help from the commune.

in 1960, an experienced carpenter in the commune began teaching him the craft and he quickly learned the skill. he worked heart and soul repairing farm tools for the collective and began to try his hand at improving them.

the party organizations of the commune and the brigade gave him enthusiastic support. they assigned him to work in the brigade-run machine shop, bought him the necessary equipment and allocated a special fund for making experiments. in 1962, the brigade sent him to study at a farm machinery plant in sian, the provincial capital, and on several occasions designated him as delegate to county, administrative regional and provincial conferences on farm machinery. the brigade also arranged for him to go on study tours of various places. these helped broaden the scope of his view and improve his proficiency as an innovator.

wang chen-chi is hard working, imaginative and daring to break new ground. he gorges on political,

scientific and technical literature and tries to draw on every bit of useful experience from others on his study trips. he often sits up late into the night, studying or wrestling with a knotty problem. by virtue of his diligence, he has become a versatile hand, well versed in carpentry, iron work, lathe turning, welding, repairing and tractor driving.

wang chen-chi shares his knowledge and experience with his comrades unstintingly. he often helps other communes and brigades improve their tools or gives demonstrations of his special skills. though loaded with work as leader of the machine shop, he has nevertheless managed to take time out and trained eight tractor drivers.

the new farm tools and machines plus other measures have helped the fenghuo brigade save much labour power and increase farm yield steadily over the past years. average grain output in this loess highland brigade in 1972 stood at 9.75 tons, and ginned cotton 0.975 tons, per hectare. they continued to rise last year.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

South China Autonomous Chou Trains More Barefoot Doctors

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 3, 1974)

all production brigades of the hainan li and miao autonomous chou in south china's kwangtung province have barefoot doctors and health workers. the barefoot doctors now number almost 1,600.

party organizations at all levels in the chou were determined to carry out chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". training medical workers has improved the area's medical and health service.

the autonomous chou is situated in the wushih mountain and li, miao, hui and han nationalities live there. the local people were oppressed and exploited by the reactionary ruling class before liberation and suffered from malaria, smallpox, dysentery, plague and other infectious diseases. sometimes a whole village died of infectious diseases because there was neither medicine nor doctors.

the people's government sent medical teams to tour the area after liberation and provided funds and medical equipment. doctors were sent to help set up county hospitals and clinics in people's communes. during the great proletarian cultural revolution many barefoot doctors and health workers have been trained and health stations established in most production brigades.

in order to help barefoot doctors serve the people whole-heartedly, party organizations at various levels set up classes for them to study marxism-leninism, the party's basic line and chairman mao's line in medical and health work. the counties and people's communes ran over 200 short-term classes for barefoot doctors to make advanced studies. a number of barefoot doctors were sent to local medical schools or medical colleges in other parts of the country.

the barefoot doctors in general can treat common and recurrent diseases in the countryside. some of them use both traditional chinese herbal medicine and new methods of treatment to deal with difficult and acute diseases.

barefoot doctors organize the multi-national people for environmental hygiene campaigns, purifying drinking water, filling in mosquito-infested swamps and other measures. they also popularize preventive injections against infectious diseases. all this helps keep the local people in good health.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ECUADOR

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Ecuador for Home

(NCNA-English Quito, Jan. 1, 1974)

the chinese table tennis delegation with chiu chung-hui as leader and liu ching and chin shu as deputy leaders left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to this country.

it was seen off at the airport by vice-president of the ecuadorian table tennis association jorge solis, other leaders of ecuadorian sports circles, ecuadorian table tennis players and chinese residents in quito.

the delegation arrived in quito on december 24, 1973 at the end of its visit to argentina, jamaica, guyana and venezuela.

during its stay in ecuador, the delegation was cordially received by ecuadorian friends. banquets in its honour were given by the national sports confederation, the national table tennis association and other sports institutions. rear admiral renan olmedo gonzales, governor of guayas province, and other officials of the province watched a friendly match between the young table tennis players of the two countries in the port city of guayaquil. the governor expressed his great pleasure at being able to receive the chinese delegation in his province. he said, "our two countries are geographically far apart. nevertheless, we have common friendship, mutual understanding and mutual respect."

during its stay in ecuador, the delegation visited quito and guayaquil and had four matches with the ecuadorian table tennis team.

a grand opening ceremony preceded the first match in quito. the national flags of china and ecuador were hoisted in the stadium which was decorated with big posters expressing welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. more than 80 girl students in colourful national costume performed national dances. unused to playing at an altitude of more than 2,800 metres above sea-level, the chinese sportsmen nevertheless impressed the over 20,000 spectators in quito with their style of rapidity, changing tactics and fast attack near the table. some of the ecuadorian players had taken

part in the 26th world table tennis championships in 1961 and the asian-african-latin american table tennis. friendship invitational tournament in august 1973, both held in peking. they more than anyone else demonstrated feelings of friendship and solidarity towards the chinese players both inside and outside the table tennis courts.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1974)

japanese minister of foreign affairs masayoshi ohira and his party arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon from kwangchow for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

present at the airport to greet the japanese guests were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and leading members of departments concerned.

on hand also were heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, and his wife, and officials of the embassy.

upon their arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the japanese minister of foreign affairs and his party were greeted at the railway station and seen off at the airport by lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1974)

premier chou en-lai this afternoon met with japanese minister of foreign affairs masayoshi ohira, his party and the accompanying correspondents, and had photographs taken with them.

later, premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung had a wide-ranging conversation with foreign minister masayoshi ohira, ambassador heishiro ogawa, bureau director-general nobuo matsunaga and division head michihiko kunihiro who are here with the japanese minister, and counsellor hiroshi hashimoto.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, lin li-yun, chen kang and wang hsiao-hsien.

Chi Peng-fei, Masayoshi Ohira Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1974)

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and masayoshi ohira, japanese minister of foreign affairs, held talks here this morning.

taking part in the talks on the japanese side were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa; nobuo matsunaga, reishi teshima, michihiko kunihiro, hiroaki fujii and jutaro sakamoto, who are accompanying the japanese foreign minister on his china visit; and minister yuichi hayashi and counsellor hiroshi hashimoto of the japanese embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and leading members of departments concerned of the foreign ministry, including lu wei-chao, wang hsiao-yun, kao chien-chung, chen kang, wang hsiao-hsien and hsu tun-hsin.

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Japanese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1974)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening in honour of japanese minister of foreign affairs masayoshi ohira and his party.

among the guests were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife and embassy officials.

chi peng-fei and masayoshi ohira spoke at the banquet.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei pointed out that the historic normalization of relations between china and japan had opened broad prospects for the development of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries. "we are glad to see that since the establishment of the diplomatic relations, there have been frequent contacts between the governments and peoples of the two countries, and the mutual understanding between the two peoples has been deepened. facts show that the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples has a solid and broad foundation," he said.

he went on, "at present, the international situation is characterized by great disorder throughout the world. the superpowers are contending for world hegemony with mounting ferocity. their contention has become all the more outstanding since the outbreak of the middle east war and has sharpened basic contradictions. it is in the midst of such acute turbulence that the people of the world, especially the arab people, are more and more aroused and advance courageously. the third world is playing an ever greater role in international affairs. the china-japan joint statement declares that neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. so long as the countries and people in the asia-pacific region persist in their struggle against hegemony, it will surely help improve the situation in the region."

foreign minister chi peng-fei said, "although china and japan have different social systems, they can certainly overcome all obstacles and continue to consolidate and develop the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries so that our two peoples will continue to live in friendship provided the two sides scrupulously observe the spirit and principles of the china-japan joint statement and handle the problems facing us through friendly consultations." he expressed the conviction that foreign minister masayoshi ohira's current visit would make new contributions in this respect.

concluding, chi peng-fei said, "in this new year, let us work together for the further development of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan exclamation"

in reply, japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira said: "for one who took part in the historic event of the normalization of japan-china relations on september 29, the year before last, i feel duty bound to further consolidate the resulting foundation for japan-china friendship. never for a moment has the mission of working for the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between japan and china left my mind."

"the interchange between japan and china has developed by leaps and bounds over the past year," he noted. "in my opinion, such outstanding results in the past year truly show that the friendly relations between japan and china will continue to be developed provided the two sides, japan and china, understand each other's position and carry on the interchange in the spirit of the japan-china joint statement."

the japanese foreign minister added: "i will take the opportunity of the current visit to china to sign a trade agreement between our two countries. here i would like to pay my tribute to the personalities of both countries who have worked tirelessly to continue and expand japan-china trade, and at the same time i wish that japan-china trade will be developed steadily on the stable basis of the governmental agreement. apart from the trade agreement, we must conclude such vocational agreements on aviation, navigation, fishery, etc. as specifically mentioned in the japan-china joint statement. especially on the aviation agreement, the two governments have exchanged views over a fairly long time. i hope that this agreement will be concluded at an earlier date and i am resolved to spare no effort to this end. my attitude is the same as regards other issues. i wish, on the basis of the results of the past talks, to have earnest talks with chinese government leaders so as to further deepen our mutual understanding."

masayoshi ohira pointed out: "japan and china are truly neighbours separated only by a strip of water." "the friendly relations between japan and china are not only in the interests of the two countries, it is also of important significance to the peace and prosperity in asia. with this understanding, i place high hopes on my current talks with chinese leaders and i will do my utmost to make these talks successful," he stated.

attending the banquet were president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih, leading members of chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned, as well as personages who had visited japan.

CHINA AND KOREA

Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1974)

yao yi-lin, head of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, left peking for the democratic people's republic of korea today to sign the 1974 protocol on goods exchange between the chinese and korean governments.

seeing him off at the railway station were li chiang and chen chieh, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was also present.

China-Korea Friendship Association Delegation in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jan. 3, 1974)

yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, received today the members of the china-korea friendship association delegation led by yang chun-fu and had friendly talks with them.

present on the occasion were kim yong sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations of korea and vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association. chinese ambassador li yun-chuan was also present.

a mass meeting was held at the pyongyang art theatre on december 30 to welcome the delegation. among those present were kim gyong ryon, minister of finance, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association.

kim gyong ryon and yang chun-fu addressed the meeting. their speeches evoked rounds of applause. silk banners were exchanged at the meeting.

Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jan. 4, 1974)

yao yi-lin, head of the chinese government trade delegation and chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here today.

among those present at the railway station to welcome him was pang tae ryul, korean vice-minister of foreign trade. li ying-kuei, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present.

other members of the delegation arrived here earlier on december 18.

China-Korea Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jan. 4, 1974)

the delegation of the china-korea friendship association left here for home by plane today after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was headed by yang chun-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee and a leading member of the china-korea friendship association.

among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were kim gyong ryon, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and finance minister, and pyongyang citizens. chinese ambassador li yun-chuan was also present at the airport.

during its stay in korea, the delegation visited pyongyang, humhung and kaesong areas, where it was warmly welcomed by the local people.

a banquet in honour of the delegation was given yesterday evening by chinese ambassador li yun-chuan. among those present at the banquet was yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee, and secretary, of the central committee of the workers' party of korea.

yang chun-fu and kim gyong ryon spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of militant unity between the korean and chinese peoples.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Gift from Mexican President and Madame Echeverria Given to Chinese Children at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1974)

gilberto ruiz almada, chief of the secretariat of the presidential office of mexico, and his wife presented 20,000 toys to the chinese children on behalf of mexican president and madame echeverria at a ceremony here today.

gilberto ruiz almada and the other distinguished mexican guests arrived at the hsinhua primary school here in the company of mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano, deputy secretary general wang hsiao-yi of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and deputy department directors chen teh-ho and liu hua of the chinese foreign ministry, they were given a rousing welcome by vice-chairman of the school revolutionary committee ting lin, the teachers and pupils.

the presentation ceremony was alive with warm expressions of the friendship between the children and people of china and mexico.

gilberto ruiz almada said in a speech: mexican president echeverria assigned us to come to peking with the finest and sincerest intention -- greetings to the chinese children. we are here today presenting you with some traditional mexican toys -- trompo (spinning tops) and balero (ball molds). it is my belief that you will look up on these toys as proof of the friendly sentiments the mexican people have for you.

gilberto ruiz almada then handed over the toys to the chinese children amid warm applause. he also presented a bright-coloured traditional woman's dress to the primary school.

on behalf of the people and children of peking, wang hsiao-yi expressed sincere thanks to president and madame echeverria. he said that the new year gift from president and madame echeverria to the chinese children added a new page to the annals of friendship between china and mexico. he expressed the belief that the people of the two countries would live in friendship from generation to generation.

the ceremony was followed by a performance of songs, dances and traditional chinese boxing and fencing by the school pupils.

the mexican guests also visited chinese language and arithmatics classes and a school-run workshop.

gilberto ruiz almada and the other mexican guests arrived in peking on december 28, 1973. chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met them and gave a dinner in their honour.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1974)

special adviser le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and representative of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and his party left here for home by special plane this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the d.r.v.n. embassy here; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and officials of the two embassies.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Education Delegation from Democratic Yemen Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1974)

the education delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen led by saeed abdul khair annoban, permanent secretary of the ministry of education, left here for home by air this evening.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, tachai production brigade in shansi province, sian, shanghai and hangchow. delegation members held talks with li chi, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, on the question of cooperation in education between the two countries.

the delegation was seen off at the airport today by liu ai-feng, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, ahmed aidroos fadaq, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's democratic republic of yemen in peking, and abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Criticize the Reactionary Essence of "The Theory That Only Productive Forces Count" Advocated by Lin Piao

by

Ch'uan Chung (权 忠)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 17, 1973)

I

Comrade Chou En-lai points out in his political report to the 10th Party Congress, "Prior to the 9th Party Congress, Lin Piao had produced a draft political report in collaboration with Chen Po-ta. They were opposed to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, contending that the main task after the 9th Congress was to develop production. This was a refurbished version under new conditions of the same revisionist trash that Liu Shao-ch'i and Chen Po-ta had smuggled into the resolution of the 8th Congress, which alleged that the major contradiction in our country was not the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, but that 'between the advanced socialist system and the backward productive forces of society.' Naturally, this draft by Lin Piao and Chen Po-ta was rejected by the Central Committee." This points out incisively the reactionary essence of the so-called political report fabricated by Lin Piao.

Is there still class struggle after the great victory scored by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the destruction of the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i? Should the revolution be continued? This is an important question bearing on whether or not the Party's basic line should be adhered to. Lin Piao betrayed the Party's basic line, opposed the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and talked nonsense saying that after the great cultural revolution had "rounded up all the

renegades, spies and capitalist-roaders," the main task after the 9th Party Congress was to develop production. Lin Piao's fallacy was the refurbished version of the revisionist trash which Liu Shao-ch'i had crammed into the resolution of the 8th Party Congress.

Why is it called a refurbished version?

We should still remember that after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in our country, Liu Shao-ch'i spread the fallacies that "the question of whether socialism or capitalism will prevail in our country has now been solved," that the main contradiction within the country lay in "the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces," and that the main task from then on would be to "develop the productive forces as quickly as possible." We can see that notwithstanding a lapse of ten years between the time Lin Piao and Liu Shao-ch'i expressed those views, they showed such a unanimity in their estimate of the situation, their analysis of the social contradictions and even the so-called main task which they advocated. They both had an idealistic and metaphysical world outlook. They both refuted that the main contradiction in a socialist society is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and advocated "the theory of the dying out of class struggle." Under the pretext of "developing production," they both opposed the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and peddled the "theory that only productive forces count."

"The theory that only productive forces count" is an international revisionist trend of thought. According to this theory, the development of the society is the natural outcome of the development of productive forces and mainly the development of the production tools and technology. Socialism will be born quite naturally once the productive forces are highly developed. Before the seizure of political power by the proletariat, the revisionists spread such fallacies to oppose the proletarian revolution; after the proletariat has seized political power, the revisionists spread such fallacies to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat and the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Obviously, such are out-and-out counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies.

"The theory that only productive forces count" is by no means the new invention of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. This reactionary fallacy had emerged again and again in the International Communist Movement and the history of the two-line struggle within our Party, although the forms adopted were at variance under different historical conditions. This fallacy were first put forward by Bernstein, the old founder of revisionism. At a time the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie was growing more acute and the proletarian revolutionary movement was gaining momentum every day, Bernstein put forth the reactionary fallacy of "the peaceful growing of capitalism into socialism." He nonsensically said that "revolutions which resort to force will become meaningless words" and that the victory of socialism relies on "the increase of social wealth or the growth of social productive forces." Following the footsteps of Bernstein, renegade Kautsky cried out aloud, "Only through the extensive development of productive forces brought by capitalism...can socialism be materialized." After the October Revolution, Trotsky imitated the tone of Kautsky and said,

"Only on the foundation of the development of productive forces and prosperity can socialism be materialized," and he denied that the Soviet Union, which was economically backward at that time, could score victory in socialist construction. For the sake of the all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique energetically publicized that "economy weighs more than politics under socialist conditions" and that "the main task of the Party is to develop the productive forces." In China, Ch'en Tu-hsiu also utilized "the theory that only productive forces count" to carry out Right capitulationism and oppose the proletarian-led revolution and the seizure of political power by the proletariat. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao inherited the teachings of the new and old revisionism, and under the new historical conditions they brought out again the old trash of the "theory that only productive forces count," gave it a new label, and used it to oppose the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

II

How did Lin Piao use "the theory that only productive forces count" to oppose the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat? And how did he use the revisionist line of the "theory that only productive forces count" to resist the Party's basic line in the entire historical period of socialism?

Marxism deems that the contradiction between the relations of production and productive forces and the contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base are the basic contradictions in various societies. In class society, the relations of production are mainly manifested as class relations and the contradictions between productive forces and the relations of production are mainly manifested as the class struggle between the oppressed class and the oppressor class. This is the motive force of social development. In the history of social development of mankind, the birth of each new social system is the outcome of class struggle.

Chairman Mao applied the basic principles of historical materialism to make a scientific analysis the basic contradictions in socialist society. He pointed out, "The basic contradiction in socialist society remains to be the contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces, the contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base." Meanwhile, he also pointed out that the relations of production and the productive forces, the superstructure and the economic base in our country "conform with and contradict each other." They conform with each other because our socialist relations of production have already been established and are being consolidated day by day. They conform with and give impetus to the development of the productive forces. Our political system based on the dictatorship of the proletariat takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guiding ideology, occupies a dominant position in the sphere of the superstructure and constitutes a tremendous motivating force for consolidating and developing the economic base of socialism. But contradictions still exist between the superstructure and the economic base, between the relations of production and the productive forces. For example, the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes are still there and have not yet given up, and there is still the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism in the

cities and rural areas. New bourgeois elements will still be born. Also there is still the bourgeois ideology, there is still the influence of imperialism and social-imperialism, and there are still certain evil practices in our government organs. All this clearly shows that the main contradiction in socialist society is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the contradiction between the socialist road and the capitalist road. These contradictions can only be solved with the theory and practice of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has profoundly analyzed the basic contradictions in socialist society, summed up the experiences of class struggle at home and abroad and set forth our Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism: "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. In the historical period of socialism there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on, we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line." This basic line profoundly reflects the objective laws governing the development of society and is the lifeline of our Party.

Lin Piao concocted the report which advocated that the "main task after the 9th Party Congress is to develop production" and the "theory that only productive forces count" in a vain attempt to impose forcibly on the Party a revisionist line that ran counter to the Party's basic line. This revisionist line is directly antagonistic to Chairman Mao's basic theory on basic contradictions in socialist society. It negates the necessity of gradually reforming the relations of production in conformity with the development of the productive forces, and negates the necessity of actively reforming the superstructure for complying with and promoting the development of the economic base. According to Lin Piao's reactionary viewpoint, after the 9th Party Congress, the contradictions between the proletariat and bourgeoisie in our socialist society would vanish, classes and class struggle would also cease to exist and only the "development of production" could bring about progress and development to society. In short, its essence is to oppose the revolution, oppose all reforms in the superstructure, and oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, when Lin Piao cast forth his so-called "theory that only productive forces count" which advocated that the main task after the 9th Party Congress was to develop production, his aim was definitely not for the development of production. He only used the pretext of "developing production" to frantically oppose our Party's basic line charted personally by Chairman Mao for the entire historical period of socialism and frantically oppose the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At a time the great cultural revolution won a great victory and the revolution was forging ahead, Lin Piao cast forth the so-called "theory that only

productive forces count" which advocated that the main task after the 9th Party Congress was to develop production in support of his counter-revolutionary conspiracy and vain attempt to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. At the climax of the great cultural revolution, Lin Piao talked nonsense saying that after several years of the great cultural revolution, "all renegades, enemy agents and capitalist-roaders have been rounded up" and "the old traditional concepts of the exploiting classes of several thousand years' standing" had been thoroughly swept away. According to his reactionary viewpoint, the object of the revolution would vanish after the great proletarian cultural revolution and class struggle would no longer exist. There would be no more need for revolution in the ideological sphere and we would only be required to carry out production peacefully. Lin Piao wildly publicized the "theory that only productive forces count" and the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" in a vain attempt to benumb the combat spirit of the revolutionary people and conceal their conspiratorial activities in restoring capitalism.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution in the history of our country and a heavy blow to all reactionary forces at home and abroad. It enables the superstructure to further adapt itself to the demands of the economic base and further give impetus to the development of the productive forces in Chinese society. But as Chairman Mao has pointed out, "The present great cultural revolution is only the first, and in the future there are bound to be others. The question of who will win in the revolution will only be settled over a very long historical period. If things are not properly handled, a capitalist restoration is a possibility at any time. All members of the Communist Party and the people of the whole country must not think that everything will be all right after one or two great cultural revolutions, or even three or four. We must be very alert and never lose vigilance." The harsh realities of class at home and in particular the tenth two-line struggle which smashed the Lin Piao anti-Party clique have fully proved the wisdom and correctness of this assertion by Chairman Mao. The fact is that when Lin Piao cried that "all the renegades, enemy agents and capitalist-roaders have been rounded up," he and his company had recruited deserters and turncoats and formed factions for selfish ends, and were looking for an opportunity to get what they wanted. When Lin Piao spread that our country had "not the slightest semblance to revisionism," he was actually wildly attacking our Party and launching a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in the vain attempt to seize power.

Lin Piao nonsensically said that "the old traditional concepts of the exploiting classes of several thousand years' standing" had been thoroughly swept away. This was a deceitful talk. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we have on many occasions directed concentrated criticism against the ideologies of the landlord and bourgeois classes--for example, the criticism of the bourgeois ideologies in "The Life of Wu Hsün" and "Studies of 'the Dream of the Red Chamber'," the criticism of the reactionary ideology of Hu Shih and of the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique. The history of class struggle tells us that after the destruction of the economic base upon which the ideologies of the exploiting classes left over from the old society depend for their existence, such ideologies will still exist for a fairly long historical period and will again and again contest strength with the proletariat. They cannot be thoroughly eradicated after being swept away two times, eight times, or ten times. Confucius has been dead for more than 2,000 years and the system of slavery which he

supported had been swept onto the garbage pile of history long ago, but his reactionary thought still spreads its pernicious influence in the society up to now. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao turned to the teachings of Confucius and Mencius for spiritual props for their counter-revolutionary restoration. Facts have effectively proved that "it will take a fairly long period of time to decide the issue in the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country." We must fully recognize the protracted and complex nature of class struggle in the ideological sphere and make full use Lin Piao as a teacher by negative example to continue to do a good job in the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and carry through to the end the revolution in the sphere of the superstructure.

III

"Revolution is for emancipating the productive forces and giving impetus to the development of productive forces." After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, the development of the socialist economy is at all times one of the basic tasks of the proletarian dictatorship. Are we objecting to the development of production in criticizing Lin Piao's "theory that only productive forces count"? Certainly not. The question lies in according to which line production is carried out--the socialist road or the capitalist road.

Marxism deems that production can at no time be divorced from the given relations of production and that the development of production is always carried out amidst the movement of opposites--the relations of production and the productive forces. In the contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production, the productive forces "generally play the principal and decisive role," but the relations of production "in turn manifest themselves in the principal and decisive role under certain conditions." The contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base is also so. Therefore, to grasp the revolution in the sphere of the superstructure and the reform of certain links in the relations of production incompatible with the development of the productive forces is for developing the socialist productive forces. Since liberation, we have constantly improved the relations of production and reformed the superstructure which does not conform with the economic base in society through revolution so that the dictatorship of the proletariat can be consolidated day by day, thus giving impetus to the speedy forward development of production in society.

Chairman Mao has summed up the experiences of socialist revolution and construction in our country and set forth the great policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production." This policy correctly expounds the dialectical relations between revolution and production, spirit and matter, the superstructure and the economic base and the relations of production and the productive forces, and points out the solely correct road for the development of socialist economy in our country. The "theory that only productive forces count" advocated by Lin Piao distorts and tampers with the basic theory of Marxism concerning the relations between the productive forces and the relations of production, the economic base and the superstructure, and totally violates the objective laws governing the development of production. If we act according to Lin Piao's "theory that only productive forces count" and engross ourselves in production without making revolution and without grasping the

superstructure, we will inevitably turn production away from the socialist orientation, wreck the socialist economic base, sabotage the development of the socialist productive forces and go astray onto the evil road of capitalism.

We must follow Chairman Mao's great teachings that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything," adhere to the Party's basic line, grasp the important matter and the line, attach great significance to the revolution in the sphere of the superstructure and seriously implement the policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production" to score still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

* * *

GOING AGAINST THE TIDE

Sum Up Historical Experience, Carry Forward the Spirit of Going Against the Tide

by

the Party Branch of the Tachai Brigade

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 17, 1973)

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Going against the tide is a Marxist-Leninist principle." This is an absolute truth. Going against the tide is a very important question of the two-line struggle within the Party. It bears on whether the proletarian political party can carry the proletarian revolution through to the end along the Marxist-Leninist line and on the major question of whether or not the proletarian dictatorship can be consolidated. As far as the basic-level Party organizations are concerned, it is a major question bearing on what direction, what road and what line should be adhered to.

Reviewing the road traversed by our Tachai brigade, we can see that it was a case of advancing under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and against the tide of revisionism and opportunism. For over 20 years, every time an erroneous tendency surged up like tide water, we, always true to Chairman Mao's teachings, adhered to the Party's basic line and persisted in struggle until victory. The tide of revisionism whipped up by Liu Shao-ch'i and the tide of revisionism whipped up by Lin Piao not only failed to make Tachai deviate from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line but had, on the contrary, further steeled and raised the standards of all Communist Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants in Tachai through struggle.

After the conclusion of agrarian reform, the broad masses of emancipated peasants warmly responded to Chairman Mao's call and took the road of getting organized. But the toppled landlord class was still there. It refused to give up and stopped at nothing in carrying out harassment and disruption. Rebel Liu Shao-ch'i also clamored for the need to develop the rich peasant economy based on so-called "three horses, one plow and one cart." As a most acute class struggle was underway, Tachai organized a "manly fellows' group" (好汉組) with the well-off middle peasants as mainstay--which practiced mutual aid in name but actually carried out independent operation--" to till land in the busy farming season and to do buying and selling in the slack farming season." Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei firmly adhered to the Party's correct line and joined the "group of old and young" (老少组) which was an organization formed with nine households of oldsters and youngsters, with the poor and lower-middle peasants as its mainstay. At the time, some people said sneeringly that the "group of old and young," "with the old being too old to get mounted and the young too young to draw the bowstring, would stage an amusing show!" Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei firmly replied, "Our old ones have experience and our young ones can grow up. So long as we heed what Chairman Mao says, we will not go astray." The "group of old and young" acted according to Chairman Mao's directives, united as one and fought amidst hardships. Despite its poor soil, poor farm implements, poor

draft animals and weak manpower, it scored results surpassing those of the "manly fellows' group" with better soil, better farm implements, better draft animals and a stronger labor force. This showed that when the correct line was followed, the "group of old and young" could turn its poor fields into good ones, its weak labor force into a strong one, its wornout farm implements into new ones, its scrawny draft animals into brawny ones, its low output into a high output and the mutual-aid team of oldsters and youngsters into a big collective with strong men and sinewy and brawny horses.

Later, the "group of old and young" developed to embrace 49 households. An example was set for the broad masses of Tachai to get organized. The poor and lower-middle peasants decided that the road of collectivization was good and enthusiastically called for the establishment of an agricultural producer cooperative. But there were a handful of people within the Party who disapproved of the early establishment of a cooperative and the establishment of a big cooperative. In 1952, our request for the establishment of a cooperative was turned down. In 1953, we made a new request, and were allowed to run a 30-household small cooperative. This failed to meet the demands of the masses left unsatisifed for the 19 households that had already joined the mutual-aid team could not join the agricultural cooperation. At the time, we were really indignant, and questioned some people of the hsien Party committee, "It is obviously good to get organized. Why should we be allowed to operate independently? Where's the rule?" They just ignored us and disallowed us to start what we wanted to start. We found it useless to reason with them. We decided to ignore them and to go ahead with or without their approval. Even at the risk of being criticized, we had to follow the road of cooperation. We kept two sets of accounts. The cooperative comprised 30 households in name but was actually made up of 49 households. In the first year of operation, the cooperative showed that an agricultural cooperative was better than a mutual-aid group and gave a better performance than independent operation. But why was the poor and lower-middle peasants' demand for following the road of getting organized thwarted at the time? Only after the great proletarian cultural revolution, was the problem clarified. It turned out that renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i had whipped up an opportunist trend that opposed our early establishment of a cooperative and the establishment of a big cooperative in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. The two sets of accounts kept for our operation of a cooperative served to counter this trend and adhere to the correct line.

As there were still class struggle and the two-line struggle, going against the tide could not be carried out on one or two occasions only, but was a long-term fighting task. At the crucial moment of class struggle, we must especially carry forward the revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the tide. From 1960 to 1962, renegade Liu Shao-ch'i whipped up the evil winds of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four great freedoms." Our Hsiyang hsien also was in a turmoil. Should we follow the main trend and and trail behind? Or should we adhere to the socialist orientation and go against this adverse current? Our answer was to stick it out! For several years, we brought in more grain and sold all the surplus grain to the state. Some teams came to Tachai to buy straw and offered the price of 10 cents per catty. We told them that according to the list price of the state, it should be three cents a catty. At that price, we

sold them 50,000 catties. Some teams came to Tachai to buy bran at a high price, but we sold it at the list price in support of fraternal teams. Some comrades were unable to arrive at a right perception of why we should take this course action. The class enemies also voice vehement opposition saying, "Tachai has a group of foolish cadres unconcerned about the welfare of the masses." We mobilized a mass discussion. It was realized that selling straw and bran at a higher or lower price had something to do with the two-line struggle. If they were sold at a higher price, more money could be made, but the socialist front would shrink. If things were exchanged at prices specified by the state, there would be less earnings but the socialist front would be extended.

Practice of struggle shows that to persist in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and adhere to the socialist orientation is not an easy matter. In fighting revisionism and opportunism, we must accurately determine the orientation, clearly distinguish the line, take the initiative in fighting and fight with resolution. This calls for assuming certain risks. If we merely give lip service to going against the tide, but hesitate, recoil and refrain from stepping forward at the crucial moment for fear of the dragon in front and the tiger behind, then we can never succeed in going against the tide.

We of Tachai are fond of saying that "to beat iron, we must first have a strong physique." Since we are fighting the erroneous line and the erroneous trend, we cannot fight without being fair-minded. One understanding of ours is that at any time and under whatever conditions, so long as we adhere to the principle of Party spirit, speak and act honestly and be honest people, we have no fear of the erroneous tide and will dare to fight against it.

After the autumn harvest in 1958, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei came to the province to attend a labor model meeting. At the time, some people advised Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei to report a higher output, otherwise he might not be appraised as a labor model and might be removed from the advanced ranks and from honors roll. Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei disagreed. He considered that Communist Party members should adhere to the principle of Party spirit and report the exact output obtained. Why should the figures be falsified? To say something false will leave the class enemy room for sabotage. Therefore, he would rather wear no big red flower and refused to make a flase statement. Later, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei said, "The honest ones always stand firm and those who tell lies often end in failure. Have no fear, just stick it out!"

This shows that to go against the tide, we must be faithful and honest and cannot be false in the least. If we speak and act falsely, we not only could not go against the tide but would go with the tide at the first taste of a setback or difficulty and would be fooled by revisionism. Chairman Mao teaches, "We should do things faithfully and honestly. To achieve something in the world, we cannot go without an honest attitude." This is a correct attitude that we must adhere to in going against the tide.

Practice in these years has made us realize that in going against the tide, we cannot have any fear of isolation. Why should we fear isolation? The truth is always first in the hands of the minority. But the minority grasping the truth represents the advanced force of the masses and represents the

fundamental interests of the masses. To adhere to truth, we must adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. This kind of isolation is transitory. The minority representing the correct orientation is bound to turn into the majority. Guided by this way of thinking, we firmly resist the revisionist line on the one hand and vigorously fight it on the other.

In 1964, Liu Shao-ch'i openly cast forth a bourgeois reactionary line which was "Left" in form but Right in essence. Some people acted according to this line which was "Left" in form but Right in essence and concocted the fallacy, "The more advanced, the more problems there are." They came to Tachai to "get the termites out of the flag pole of Tachai" and framed up many non-existent crimes against the cadres of Tachai. They described red as white, truth as falsehood and the good as the lazy. Certain people got duped at the time and trailed behind. Some wavered, and some got so scared that they kept quiet. At a time this struggle between the two classes was most violent, old poor peasant Chia Ch'eng-lu resolutely walk out on a conference called by the work team. When this took place, some threatened him saying, "To walk out on a conference is counter-revolutionary." Chia Ch'eng-lu firmly replied, "What is true cannot be false, and what is false cannot be true. Labeling can't browbeat a revolutionary!" At this time, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei had come back from the side of Chairman Mao. He led the broad masses of people and cadres to persevere in struggle with heads held high. Finally, they won victory, repulsed the attack of the bourgeois reactionary line and firmly followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao called on us to "grasp revolution and promote production, other work and preparedness against war." Along with the masses of Hsiyang hsien, we poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai obeyed Chairman Mao's words. The workers kept on working, the peasants stayed away from the city, and the students came back to school to make revolution. An assiduous effort was made to carry out well all kinds of work. Did this meet with any opposition? Yes, some people were very vehement in their opposition. Were we isolated? Yes, we were seriously isolated. Should we give up because of the opposition and temporary isolation? No! We were prepared for their opposition, denunciation and isolation. But we must still stick it out and must work. As a result, we were not discredited by their denunciation or toppled by their isolation, and we came out the victors. Practice shows that so long as we adhere to truth and persist in struggle, truth will eventually prevail over fallacy. Things representing the advanced force will surely grow and develop in struggle. Those who are finally isolated are not us but the handful of persons pursuing the revisionist line.

Practice of revolutionary struggle over 20 years tells us that in going against the tide, we must also discern what is the erroneous tide. If we make no clear distinction and resist the revolutionary current as the adverse current, then we will commit an error in orientation. How should we distinguish the erroneous tide? Chairman Mao points out, "The naked eye is not enough, and we must have the aid of the telescope and the microscope. The Marxist method is our telescope and microscope in political and military matters." That we see the ultra-Right essence of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is a case in point.

In the criticize-Lin Piao and rectification campaign, the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was for a time not grasped, and the spearhead was directed against the masses. We felt something wrong. We organized the all Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants to study Chairman Mao's important directives concerning the criticize-Lin Piao and style-rectification campaign on the one hand and vigorously criticize the "Outline of Project '571'" formulated by bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao and his sworn confederates on the other. They indignantly denounced bandit Lin Piao for his towering crimes in staging an armed coup d'etat in a vain attempt to murder the great leader Chairman Mao and set up another center. Through mass criticism, we came to see that Lin Piao and his handful of sworn confederates were a counter-revolutionary conspiratorial clique "who never showed up without a copy of 'Quotations' in hand and never opened their mouths without shouting 'Long live' and who spoke nice things to your face but stabbed you in the back." No matter how they might play a double-game, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line they carried out is ultra-Right in essence.

Lin Piao and Liu Shao-ch'i shared the same pair of pants, sang the same tune and were both advocates of revisionism. Due to recognition of the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's line and persistence in aiming the spearhead at the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and exposing and criticizing his ultra-Right nature, the cadres and the masses were enabled to further raise their awareness of the two-line struggle. The facts show that advocates of opportunism will never put on their foreheads the label of opportunism. They always exploit the power usurped by them in adopting various tactics to deceive the Party and the masses and to make revisionism pass for Marxism. Therefore, to discern the tide is no simple thing, but involves a process of applying the proletarian world outlook to a correct understanding of the laws governing the development of objective things. So long as our thinking and action fit in with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we can clearly distinguish what is correct and what is wrong, and between Marxism and revisionism. Therefore, the process of discerning the tide is inevitably one of studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, of deep-going practice and of transforming the world outlook.

Class struggle and the two-line struggle in the historical period of socialism are protracted and complicated, and the struggle of going against the tide is also a long-term fighting task. The idea that "with Liu Shao-ch'i toppled and Lin Piao dead, there is nothing left to struggle against" is an extremely wrong one. In the struggle ahead, we must be fully prepared spiritually. No matter what tricks the class enemy may play, we must apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to discerning them. We must clearly discern the erroneous tide and dare to go against the tide and wrest new victories in revolution.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Jen-min Jih-pao Features Letter by Educated Young Man of His Father

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1974)

under the headline "daring to break with traditional ideas", today's "people's daily" frontpages the reply by an educated young man who has settled in the countryside to a letter from his father.

formerly vice-chairman of the red guards' congress of chihfeng city in liaoning province, chai chun-tse was the first in his class to volunteer to settle in yutienkao, an out-lying village where conditions are hard because of frequent attacks by sandstorms when he graduated from middle school in 1971. he joined the communist party of china in june 1973 and was later elected deputy secretary of the production brigade party branch and deputy secretary of the commune party committee.

in august, the young man received a letter from his father, in which his father told him that some factories were going to recruit new workers and asked him to return to the city and apply for a job. in his reply, the young man criticized his father's idea and reiterated his determination to stay on and help build up the socialist countryside.

chai chun-tse said: "our production brigade has not yet been transformed into one like tachai. as a son of the poor and lower-middle peasants, i have not done enough to help quickly change the look of the brigade since my arrival here two years ago. however, as soon as i made my first step forward in integrating myself with the workers and peasants, the party and people encouraged me and placed trust in me. there is no reason why i should not dedicate myself to our beloved party, to the transformation of our countryside and to the liberation cause of humanity.

"our family is of poor and lower-middle peasant origin, and both you and i are party members. our aim is to eliminate private ownership and break with old ideas. such ideas as attaching greater importance to industry than agriculture, to the city than to the countryside and looking after only one's own interests are based on private ownership. the 'manifesto of the communist party' points out: 'the communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas.'

"father, just like many other revolutionary forerunners, you fought the enemy courageously during war years.

at that time you revolutionaries thought little about your safety and your families. this won for us our political power today. we of the new generation will be your successors. our qualities determine the future of the chinese revolution. should the party become revisionist and our country change its political colour, what would become of our family? would we be enjoying the same political rights as we do today?"

when chai chun-tse's father received the letter, he admitted he was wrong and encouraged his younger son and daughter to learn from chun-tse.

in an editorial note, the "people's daily" points out:. "the letter is a challenge from our revolutionary young people to older revolutionaries in the ideological sphere: who dares to break with traditional ideas most thoroughly?

"chai chun-tse, together with thousands of other educated young people who have settled in the countryside, have firmly followed chairman mao's teaching and taken the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. settling in the countryside and determined to build it up, they have broken most thoroughly with the old idea of looking down upon the countryside and farming ... we hope to see more revolutionary young people giving challenges to older revolutionaries and more older revolutionaries accepting the challenges and leading the young people in marching along chairman mao's revolutionary line."

EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Youth in Southwest China Breeds New Strain of Rice

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Jan. 4, 1974)

an educated young man in southwest china's kweichow province has bred a new rice strain which is regarded as one of the achievements made in this field during the cultural revolution. it was on show at a national exhibition of agricultural and forestry sciences and technique in 1972.

hsiung chao-chien of yuping county worked hard for ten years before he evolved the strain which can tolerate heavy doses of fertilizer, gives big ears with full-

grown grains and is resistant to cold and lodging. one production team of the county reaped 7.5 tons per hectare in 1973 on the 3.3 hectares sown to the strain. this was 31 per cent higher than the yield of other strains.

many communes, production brigades and scientific research institutes in a dozen provinces and municipalities have adopted this strain and proved it to be high-yielding and adaptable to various kinds of climate and soil.

upon his graduation from the kweichow agricultural school in 1961, hsiung chao-chien, then aged 21, went back to his home village in nanning brigade, talung commune, in response to chairman mao's call for educated young people to settle in the rural areas -- "our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." the young man compared himself to a seed, saying: "once in the countryside, i'll take root, sprout and bear fruit as the party teaches."

the following year, he grafted plum on a peach tree. when spring came, white and pink flowers blend to present a beautiful sight. later, he obtained a new variety of tomato by grafting it on egg-plants.

though commune members were delighted, they asked if it would be better still for him to turn his skill to something more important for the area, for instance, to breeding rice strains that could produce more.

"i should do what the poor and lower-middle peasants want me to." this was hsiung chao-chien's maxim. he learned that the peasants were not entirely satisfied with "chenchuai" and "wannung no. 1", two rice strains introduced to the area not long before. "chenchuai" could tolerate heavy amounts of fertilizer, and was resistant to lodging but its ears were small and the stalks too short to provide enough fodder. on the other hand, "wannung no. 1" had taller stalks and bigger ears with full-grown grains but was easily lodged. with the approval of the brigade party branch committee, hsiung chao-chien began making experiments in 1963, trying to cross the two to obtain a new strain that would possess the strong points of both but eliminate their weaknesses. working in his spare time, he overcame a host of difficulties and completed artificial pollination on well over 30 plants. that autumn, he obtained 18 grains of hybrid seeds. sown to the fields the following year, only eight of the seeds survived. but thanks to his careful management, they did very well, all showing the advantages of the parent strains.

he continued for three years with fairly satisfactory results. but in the autumn of 1967 the fourth generation

of hybrid showed disparity in height and some sterile plants. hsiung chao-chien was distressed. seeing this, the party branch secretary of the brigade encouraged him, saying: "setbacks are nothing unusual in experiments. only by summing up experience can you turn failure into success." these words filled hsiung chao-chien with a determination to carry on.

helped by commune members, he carefully observed and analysed every plant in the experimental plot and finally selected two plants that were growing quite satisfactorily. after two years of trial-planting, the hybrid vigour was established. the new strain, named "yunan", was popularized in the area.

new problems cropped up when the brigade expanded the acreage under two successive crops of rice. the early rice strain it used was vulnerable to cold weather while the late rice was often hit by strong winds during the flowering and earing stages. hsiung chao-chien in 1971 began tackling these problems by breeding a new early-ripening and cold-resistant strain and achieved initial results. this year he made a comparative study of 25 rice strains, and began breeding new wheat strains.

hsiung chao-chien has been praised by the local peasants for his devoted service.

LAND TRANSFORMATION

How East China Administrative Region Transforms Low-Lying Fields

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 5, 1974)

"if my father were still alive today, he would be so happy to see all the low-lying fields transformed exclamation before liberation, his dream of transforming such land ended in tragedy."

this was said by ni peng-tang, an ordinary commune peasant in the yangchou administrative region in east china's kiangsu province, in relating to hsinhua the bitterness his family and many others endured and their joy under socialism.

the yangchou region, which is 50 kilometres inland to the yellow sea, has ten counties and two cities.

it covers an area of 14,000 square kilometres between the huai and the yangtze rivers. around one thousand years ago, the yellow river, known as "china's sorrow", breached the dykes in neighbouring honan province. oceans of flood water rushed southward into the huai river and the subsequent flood inundated yangchou which averages only three metres above sea level. the flood slowly receded, but the most low-lying farmland remained submerged under one foot of water. around the time of the founding of new china in 1949, such land was estimated at 187,000 hectares, accounting for one-third of the region's farmland. a large part of the peasant population had to live on the meagre harvest from "submerged land", as they called it, because the feudal rulers and the kuomintang reactionaries were interested only in pocketing people's money.

ni peng-tang's family had 1.2 hectares of submerged land before liberation. his father borrowed a little money at usurious interest from a landlord and invested it in digging some ditches to drain water from the fields. the ni family worked day in and day out. but their efforts were useless, because no sooner had their plot been drained than water rushed in from surrounding fields. finally, the family sold everything it had to pay the debt. heart-broken, ni peng-tang's father died of tuberculosis.

ni peng-tang told us: "we went bankrupt because of class exploitation and individual farming. under socialism, the more we organized peasants do about the land, the more prosperous our life becomes."

it is with this recognition that the yangchou peasants have worked hard since 1949 and got rid of the traditional scourge. following good harvests a number of years in a row, the region in 1973 achieve a record grain harvest of 6.375 tons per hectare, for the first time going over the six-ton target set for this area in the national programme for agricultural development. this is 3.5 times the 1949 figure and represents an eleven per cent increase compared with 1972 and a 50 per cent increase compared with 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

with liberation, peasants like ni peng-tang stood up as masters of the country. they seized back the land from the landlords and divided it up among themselves. almost immediately after the land reform, they organized mutual-aid teams and then agricultural producers' co-ops in response to chairman mao's call for collectivizing the country's rural economy. for the first time in ten centuries, they were able to deal with the submerged land, throwing up dykes to ward off overflowing water, dredging rivers and building complete networks to drain and irrigate the land and lower the water table. a number of co-ops succeeded in growing one crop of wheat and one crop of rice in a year on the same plot instead of one crop of rice.

large-scale land improvement began following the setting up of the people's communes through the merger of the co-ops. combining government administration with commune management, the people's communes were better able to tackle the problem by making use of their manpower, funds and other resources under a unified plan. by 1959, the region had transformed more than 53,000 hectares of submerged land.

but the work was not all plain sailing. "in essence", said han pei-hsin, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, "our achievements represented not only a victory of man over nature, but also of chairman mao's revolutionary line over liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line."

china was struck by various natural calamities from 1960 to 1962. taking advantage of the country's temporary difficulties, liu shao-chi started a new onslaught on socialism. exploiting the portion of power he had usurped, he ordered the people's communes to stop the mass movement to build water control projects that had swept the country since 1958, slandering it as producing "more losses than gains".

land improvement was held back for a time in yangchou, but many communes and their sub-divisions stood firm. an example is the tsangnan production brigade in taihsien county which had transformed all its 107 hectares of submerged land from 1958 to 1959. harvests in the next two years were good.

the determination of the tsangnan peasants was put to the test when a typhoon, carrying a torrential downpour, swept the area in september 1962 and destroyed all the dykes and ditches.

after the peasants gathered in the submerged crops by boat, a hot debate began among them about what to do about the land. a few people argued that it was a waste of labour to improve the land. they opposed the proposal by the brigade party committee to rebuild the projects.

but the majority of the peasants did not want to farm the submerged land again. "why should we give up land improvement halfway when it proved useful in raising output?" they asked.

the debate was continued at village meetings which lasted several evenings. following the debate, everybody was mobilized to fight waterlogging and repair the destroyed ditches and dykes. they did the work in 15 days, and sowed the winter wheat in good time. tsangnan had an excellent harvest the following year. output of wheat plus rice was more than six tons per hectare.

the yangchou peasants have redoubled their efforts to transform land during the cultural revolution. through mass criticism of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, they came to understand that his attack on the mass movement for building water conservancy projects was part of his over-all scheme to restore capitalism in china. thanks to an ever-deepening movement to learn from tachai, china's pace-setter in agriculture, yangchou had by 1971 turned all the submerged land into fertile fields that yield two crops a year.

the peasants displayed their ingenuity in the course of changing the land. for example, the top soil turned into a hard layer after the fields were drained and this made it impossible for the crops to fully absorb the phosphorus and other chemicals in the soil. the peasants solved the problem by crop rotation. cotton planted on the newly transformed land helped loosen the soil by its extensive root system to the benefit of food and green manure crops sown later. in addition, they set up small plants to produce phosphate and other chemical fertilizer as a supplement to ashes of coal and rice stalks, a traditional fertilizer in southern china. such plants now number 17, as against three prior to the cultural revolution. the region's total output of chemical fertilizer rose from 40,000 to 330,000 tons during the same period.

the state gave yangchou all possible help in transforming the fields. experts from the province's colleges and research institutes went to the communes and gave technical guidance. the government began to build a pivotal project for drainage and irrigation in the southern part of the region along the yangtze in 1961. by 1969, three big pumping stations, seven flood regulating gates and three shipping locks had gone into operation. should a drought strike, the pumping stations could pump water out of the river to irrigate more than 200,000 hectares of farmland in yangchou and two of its neighbouring regions. in case of excess rain, flood water can be pumped into the river in good time. the yangchou region was hit by one downpour after another in a 40-day period in 1971, but the crop losses were reduced to the minimum when the pumping stations alone drained a total of 900 million cubic metres of excess water. the region conquered a 50-day drought last year when late rice was being transplanted, thanks to the 600 million cubic metres of water supplied by the stations.

the yangchou peasants refused to rest content with their achievements in changing the land. they succeeded in 1971 in trial-planting two crops of rice and one crop of wheat in one year on the same land. they cut the total growth period of the three crops from thirteen to twelve months by breeding early-ripening varieties, giving heavier amounts of fertilizer and other methods. the land under the three crops increased to a total of 107,000 hectares in the last three years.

TIMBER PRODUCTION

China Tops 1973 Timber Production Quotas

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1974)

china fulfilled the 1973 quotas for timber production three days ahead of schedule. the major timber-producing centres of heilungkiang, kirin, szechwan, fukien and hunan provinces topped their timber production quotas. kiangsi, yunnan, kansu and chinghai provinces and the sinkiang uighur autonomous region met their annual targets one or two months ahead of schedule.

excessive rain in heilungkiang province in 1973 turned the forest roads sloppy and caused much difficulty to timber felling and transport. local lumbermen kept up production by making rush repairs to the roads and draining the water away. the province completed its 1973 timber production plan by december 25.

lumbermen in kiangsi province overcame successive floods and transported 678,000 cubic metres of timber in good time. the province met the state quotas for timber production two months ahead of schedule. by relying on the masses and adopting effective measures to raise production, the yuntaishan forestry administration in yunnan province fulfilled its 1973 plan in september.

TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE

Veteran Doctors of Traditional Chinese Medicine Make New Contributions

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1974)

a number of doctors of traditional chinese medicine with 40 to 50 years' clinical experience have successfully tackled difficult diseases in peking hospitals. working in close cooperation with doctors of western medicine, they have helped carry forward chinese medical heritage and enrich medical science.

chinese medicine is a great treasure house accumulated over several thousand years. before liberation the reactionary governments discriminated against traditional chinese medicine, claiming it was unscientific and medicinal herbs could not heal serious diseases. in new china the communist party and the people's government highly value chinese medicine. chairman mao early urged doctors

to "give both chinese and western treatment" and combine both schools of medicine. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, peking has invited veteran doctors of traditional chinese medicine to work in major hospitals and set up departments of chinese medicine in many general hospitals. research institutions and six hospitals devoted to this school have been established. this has enabled these doctors to bring their experience into fuller play and promoted the cooperation of doctors of chinese and western medicine.

the hsiyuan hospital under the academy of traditional chinese medicine, fuwai hospital specializing in heart diseases and a dozen other hospitals in 1970 formed a research group to study such diseases. one of the doctors in this group is kuo shih-kuei, a doctor of traditional chinese medicine with more than 30 years of clinical experience who had undertaken advanced study in western medicine after liberation. he carefully studied case notes, theories on heart diseases and medicines for their treatment recorded in "huang ti nei ching (the yellow emperor's classic of internal medicine)," the oldest extant chinese medical treatise, and other ancient medical books. kuo shih-kuei summed up the methods of treating heart diseases, striving to assimilate good features from ancient medicine and work out something new. he found in a book of traditional medicine of the yuan dynasty (1271 a.d. to 1368 a.d.) a method to help stimulate blood circulation which had a certain healing effect. so he sifted several herbs from dozens of prescriptions. he cooperated with other medical workers to make pharmacological analyses and animal experiments to verify the effects of these herbs. they finally worked out a medicine combining five herbs, which helps stimulate circulation in the coronary arteries. before clinical application doctor kuo shih-kuei himself took the medicine and then drew his blood for laboratory tests more than 30 times to verify its effect. it has been clinically used on a wide scale in the past three years and more to treat angina pectoris and myocardial infarction with fairly good effect. it has been 83 per cent effective in the 600 cases treated and observed by the hsiyuan hospital.

massage along the spinal column to strengthen the digestive function is a centuries-old folk method in china. it has been used mainly to treat chronic disorders of the digestive organs common among children under 15 years of age. these disorders include serious indigestion, poor appetite and anaemia. in new china some veteran practitioners specializing in this art have been invited to work in state hospitals of chinese medicine. requiring no equipment, this method is simple, economical, and takes six days for a course of treatment. massaging the muscles along the spinal column helps stimulate the discharge of stagnant food from the stomach and intestines, increases the patient's appetite and builds up his physique. the method has been 84.5 per cent effective in 1,694

cases of children suffering from poor appetite observed by the pediatrics department of the peking hospital of traditional chinese medicine.

following chairman mao's teaching "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china", peking doctors of traditional chinese medicine have systematically studied the experience of their veteran colleagues in rediscovering and carrying forward china's medical heritage. they have written books to pass on their medical skills. eightyfive-year-old doctor pu fu-chou with 70 years of clinical experience is known both at home and abroad. he benefited as a youth from accompanying his father in medical practice. he thinks that treatment of diseases should be based upon the principles of "wei chi" (vital function of the stomach). it is also important to pay great attention to two links, namely the effect of seasonal climatic conditions and mental factors and a comprehensive analysis of clinical symptoms.

doctor pu fu-chou in the past few years has summed up his abundant experience in books including "treatment of several acute infectious diseases by dialectical differentiation in chinese medicine" and "methods in chinese medicine for treating several gynaecological diseases". a book "clinical case records of pu fu-chou" came off the press earlier this year. it shows the special features of pu fu-chou's experience and his views on chinese medicine. it is popular among chinese medical workers and highly valued by them.

chao ping-nan is a skilled dermatologist with more than 50 years' clinical experience. in response to chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", he has made medical tours in peking's factories, mines and villages on the outskirts in the past few years. "selected notes on chao ping-nan's clinical experience" will soon come off the press. doctor chao ping-nan is studying how to treat by a combined chinese-western method lupus erythematosus, a difficult skin disease.

veteran doctors of chinese medicine are zealously passing on their medical skills to the younger generation. they always bring their apprentices along and give them patient advice while giving treatment to out-patients and inspecting wards. doctor chien po-hsuan with more than 50 years' experience wrote "teaching material on gynaecology in chinese medicine" and "simple explanations of gynaecological prescriptions in chinese medicine" to pass on his experience. veteran doctors of chinese medicine have often been invited to consultations on difficult cases in major hospitals and lecture on theories of traditional chinese medicine in colleges or schools of chinese medicine.

ONE-ACT PLAYS

New Collection of One-Act Plays Comes Off Press in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1974)

a new collection of one-act plays, the fourth volume of "theatrical items" selected and compiled by a group under the state council responsible for literature and art creation, was recently issued by the people's literature publishing house.

the collection of six one-act plays selected from dramatic presentations in different parts of china includes the modern dramas "new warehouse-keeper", "before the thunderstorm comes" and "making up his missed lessons", the huai opera (a local opera in northern kiangsu province) "collecting cinders", the chu opera (a local opera in hupeh province) "the true record" and the hopei pangtze "the ford".

these short, lively dramatic presentations reflecting current struggle use simple stage props so that they can conveniently be staged in rural and mountain areas. a growing number of plays have been written, like other art works, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art for worker-peasant-soldier audiences.

in a forward to the collection, the editor urges that more one-act plays of good political content be written and improved in the course of practice. professional and amateur writers should write for the revolution in response to chairman mao's appeal: "i hope that more good works will be turned out".

CORBAN FESTIVAL

Corban Festival in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1974)

chinese and foreign moslems in peking held services at the tungszu mosque today to mark the annual corban festival.

among those attending the services were leading members of the china islamic association and diplomatic envoys, experts and trainees from pakistan, afghanistan, palestine, syria, the yemen arab republic, the people's democratic republic of yemen, iraq, iran, kuwait, turkey, senegal, chad, guinea, mauritania, morocco, algeria, nigeria, the sudan, somalia and mali.

moslems from various asian and african countries exchanged festival greetings with chinese moslems.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Embassy in Peking Gives Independence Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1974)

mrs. thein maung, wife of the burmese ambassador to china, and u myo aung, first secretary of the burmese embassy, on behalf of the burmese ambassador, gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the independence day of the socialist republic of the union of burma.

among the guests were fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yang chieh, minister of communications; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including yang li-kung, li ching-chuan, wang shih-yen, chang cheng-teh and hsiang chien.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Vice Minister Meets Burundi Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1974)

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with the burundi trade delegation led by desire makuza, director of the national office of commerce.

burundi ambassador to china shibura albert was present on the occasion.

later, chen chieh gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Paris, Jan. 4, 1974)

french president georges pompidou received chinese ambassador tseng tao yesterday evening at the presidential residence and had a friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1974)

chairman mao tsetung met with japanese minister of foreign affairs masayoshi ohira at half past eight this morning. they had a friendly and wide-ranging conversation.

during the conversation, foreign minister masayoshi ohira conveyed to chairman mao the regards of prime minister kakuei tanaka and wished chairman mao good health. chairman mao asked foreign minister masayoshi ohira to convey his regards to prime minister kakuei tanaka and chief of the cabinet secretariat susumu nikaido. chairman mao presented foreign minister masayoshi ohira with a copy of the "facsimile of huai su's autobiographical notes" (handwriting of tang dynasty calligrapher huai su).

premier chou en-lai and vice-chairman wang hung-wen, who were present on the occasion, greeted the distinguished guest at the entrance to the reception hall. premier chou en-lai introduced vice-chairman wang hung-wen to foreign minister masayoshi ohira, and they had a long hand-shake.

also present were assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, and lin li-yun, wang hsiao-hsien and tang wen-sheng.

Premier Chou En-lai Again Meets Japan Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira

Chinese, Japanese Foreign Ministers Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1974)

chinese premier chou en-lai again met with japanese minister of foreign affairs masayoshi ohira here this evening.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira continued talks in the morning.

Japanese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1974)

japanese minister of foreign affairs masayoshi ohira gave a banquet here this evening.

among the guests were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih, vice-minister of communications yu mei, vice-minister of posts and tele-communications shen kuang, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china shen tu, leading members of departments concerned lin li-yun, chang hsiang-shan, wang yun-sheng, chiao pei-hsin, wang hsiao-yi, lin lin, wang wen-lin and yang kung-su, and personalities from journalistic, sports and literary and art circles who have been to japan.

present were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa, embassy officials and members of foreign minister masayoshi ohira's party.

the banquet was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. foreign minister masayoshi ohira said, "though our present visit is short, we had extended and significant talks today and yesterday with his excellency premier chou en-lai, his excellency foreign minister chi peng-fei and other leaders of the chinese government. especially i called on his excellency chairman mao tsetung this

morning and had the opportunity to extend our regards. it is a great honour to me. a trade agreement between japan and china is to be signed today, and agreement was reached on a memorandum concerning the exchange of journalists. thus we have ushered in a new year of very broad prospects for japan-china relations. here i would like to express my profound thanks to the personages concerned of the chinese side for their enthusiastic cooperation."

"through a series of talks," he said, "i am sure that the understanding and trust between japan and china are solid. this has greatly increased my confidence. such relations of mutual understanding and trust are made possible because of the normalization of relations between japan and china the year before last. i deeply feel the necessity that the spirit of the japan-china joint statement should be developed with increasing vigour in the future."

responding, chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei said, "during the current visit to china of foreign minister masayoshi ohira and his party, chairman mao tsetung met and had a friendly and wide-ranging conversation with him. premier chou en-lai also had friendly conversations with him. in the past two days the two sides have frankly exchanged views on international situation, sino-japanese relations and other questions of common concern. this evening we are going to sign a trade agreement between china and japan. we are glad that the current visit of his excellency foreign minister masayoshi ohira is a beneficial contribution to deepening the mutual understanding between the two countries and to further developing their good-neighbourly and friendly relations."

"let us abide by the spirit of the china-japan joint statement and make concerted efforts for the constant consolidation and development of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between our two countries and for the improvement of the situation in asia," chi peng-fei added.

Trade Agreement between People's Republic of China and Japan Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1974)

a trade agreement between the people's republic of china and japan was signed here this evening.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and japanese minister of foreign affairs masayoshi ohira signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister of foreign trade li chiang and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

also present were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa, embassy officials and members of foreign minister masayoshi ohira's party.

the trade agreement says that in accordance with the joint statement of the two governments issued in peking on september 29, 1972, respecting the results accumulated through the existing non-governmental trade relations and proceeding from the desire to further expand the trade between the two countries and strengthen their economic relations on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefit, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of japan reached agreement after friendly consultations.

the agreement provides that the two concluding parties shall give each other the most favoured nation treatment as regards all tariffs, internal and other taxes on goods exported or imported as well as the methods the above-mentioned taxes are levied and the customs regulations and procedures.

the agreement includes provisions for the payments, technical exchanges, the holding of exhibitions and arbitration between the two countries and for the establishment of a mixed committee composed of government representatives.

the two sides also exchanged letters to affirm that, before the agreement becomes valid, the two governments will, beginning january tenth, 1974, put the provisions of the agreement into interim implementation.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Military Goodwill Delegation Leaves Peking for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1974)

a military goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china with chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, as leader and tsao li-huai, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader left here by special plane this morning on a friendly visit to pakistan at the invitation of the pakistan army chief of staff general tikka khan.

members of the delegation are: wang wan-lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy, li chang-lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. sinkiang units, lu kuei, deputy head of the armament department of the p.l.a. general logistics department, yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and sun pi-jung, military attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan (now in pakistan).

group captain sultan muhammad dutta, air attache, and col. a. g. abid, military attache, of the pakistan embassy in peking, accompanied the delegation to pakistan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, vice-foreign minister fu hao and leading members of departments concerned lu jen-tsan, cheng chun, li kai and kan mai.

also present were pakistan ambassador to china m.a. alvie, minister naseem mirza, navy attache commander m.a. qureshi and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation and Army Representatives Leave for Tanzania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1974)

a chinese government delegation and two representatives of the chinese people's liberation army left here for zanzibar by plane this morning to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the zanzibar revolution at the invitation of the government and army of zanzibar of the united republic of tanzania respectively.

the government delegation is composed of leader hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and member li heng, deputy director of the department of african affairs of the foreign ministry. the army representative is wan hai-feng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, and the deputy representative is chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

seeing them off at the airport were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., and hsiao wen-chiu, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units; and r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china.

CHINA AND US

Chinese-American Professor Hao Wang Leaves Peking for US

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1974)

chinese-american professor hao wang of rockefeller university left here for the united states of america today.

he arrived in peking on december 14, 1973 for a visit and to see relatives.

while in peking, professor wang viewed industrial, mining and agricultural sites. chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, met and feted professor wang. they had a cordial and friendly conversation

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CRITICISM OF CONFUCIUS

What Does the Killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius Speak For?

by

T'ang Hsiao-wen (唐晓文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1974)

In the year of 498 B.C. (the 12th year of Duke Ting of Lu, Tso Chuan) Confucius became the Minister of Justice and Crime and the Acting Prime Minister in the State of Lu. Not long after he assumed office, he made use of his functions and powers to kill Shao Cheng Mao, a reformer and a forerunner of the Legalist school. Around this question, the men of letters and scholars of the reactionary ruling classes and the landlord and bourgeois classes, based on their political needs, had put forward all kinds of views. Some distorted the essence of the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius, and some of them also asserted that this episode was fabricated by posterity.

What are after all the facts? What does the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius speak for? The clarification of these questions is of significance toward understanding the struggle between the Confucian school and the Legalist school at the last part of the periods of the Spring and Autumn Annals, toward the continued development of criticism and repudiation against the way of thinking to honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism, toward exposing the reactionary essence of the trend of thought to honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism, and toward carrying out class struggle in the ideological sphere.

A Grave Two-Line Struggle

Why did Confucius kill Shao Cheng Mao? Only by using the historical materialist viewpoint to analyze the circumstances of class struggle at the last

part of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals can we understand the essence of this question.

The last part of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals was a period marked by a quick and decisive turn from the system of slavery toward the feudal system. Due to the development of the struggle of the slaves against the slave-owners and the rise of the newly emerging feudal forces, the system of slavery was crumbling, and there emerged a situation which was considered by the slave-owner class as: "Again the world fell into decay, and principles faded away. Perverse speakings and oppressive deeds waxed rife again." (The Works of Mencius: T'eng Wen Kung) The question of whether or not the system of slavery should be overthrown could not but manifest itself as a sharp struggle between the two lines in the ideological sphere.

Formerly, during the Yin and Chou dynasties based on the system of slavery, all land in the country was owned by the Son of Heaven (the royal family), and the feudal princes (dukes), ministers, high officers and other slave-owners only enjoyed the right of use of the land conferred and bestowed on them, but had not the right of ownership. Later, the further development of the productive forces called for breaking away from the shackles of the relations of production based on the old system of slavery and the establishment of the feudal relations of production compatible with such development. In the year of 594 B.C. the Lu State introduced "land tax" to levy taxes on private land, thus extending recognition to the private ownership of land and the economic status of the newly emerging feudal forces. In some states, political power began to fall into the hands of the newly emerging feudal forces. In the face of this trend of historical development, the slave-owner class was unwilling to step down from the stage of history, and it always tried to check reforms in social history.

In this violent class struggle, Confucius--this aristocratic thinker of the slave owners on the decline--stubbornly adhered to the stand of the slave-owner class to oppose any measure of reform introduced by the newly emerging feudal forces. He rabidly attacked the system of "land taxation" saying that "land taxation is not in conformity with propriety." ("Tso Chuan: 15th Year of Duke Hsüan) As Confucius saw it, the levy of taxation on land meant extending recognition to the feudal system of private ownership of land and was in contravention of the "Rites of Chou." He publicized everywhere, "Look not at what is contrary to propriety; listen not to what is contrary to propriety; speak not what is contrary to propriety; make no movement which is contrary to propriety," (Confucian Analects: Yen Yüan) and attempted to go on using the ethical and moral principles and laws and institutions of the slave-owner class to fetter people. He advocated retrogression and counter-revolutionary restoration, and dreamt of stemming historical development. This was the reactionary essence of Confucius and the Confucian teachings which he represented.

At the time, what the forerunners of the Legalist school advocated ran counter to the perverted action of Confucius. Representing the demands of the newly emerging feudal forces were Teng Hsi in the Cheng State and Fan Hsüan-tzu in the Chin State, and the political lines they advocated were diametrically opposite to that of Confucius. They put forward the idea of "rule of law"

to counter Confucius' idea of "rule of propriety," and they advocated the replacement of "rule of propriety" with "rule of law," or the replacement of the dictatorship of the slave-owner class with the dictatorship of the landlord class. In the Lu State, Shao Cheng Mao also favored this political line. Both he and Confucius ran their own schools, and the former staged a rivaled show against the latter. On a number of occasions, Confucius' pupils went over to Shao Cheng Mao, and the school of the former was "thrice full and thrice empty." It could be seen that this tug-of-war struggle in the ideological sphere was most acute at the time. Because Shao Cheng Mao's thought reflected precisely the march of time and the demand of the time, Confucius was therefore most afraid of and hostile to Shao Cheng Mao's thought. Consequently, as soon as Confucius assumed power, he ruthlessly suppressed the newly emerging feudal forces and killed his political opponent Shao Cheng Mao.

Although Shao Cheng Mao did not leave behind any of his writings, yet from the five crimes imposed by Confucius on Shao Cheng Mao as recorded in the book The Works of Philosopher Hsün, it is entirely possible to see that his thoughts, words and deeds were fundamentally opposed to those of Confucius who adhered to the "rule of propriety." When Confucius' disciples questioned the killing of Shao Cheng Mao, Confucius said in self-defense, "There are five evil qualities that even bandits and knaves would not tolerate. First, his mind is progressive and dangerous; second, his action is specious and resolute; third, his words are false and persuasive; fourth, his memory is wicked and extensive; fifth, he makes what is false shine. If any of these five qualities is inherent in a person, there is nothing else for a superior man to do except to have him removed, and Shao Cheng Mao have all of them." ("Yutso" in the Works of Philosopher Hsün)

What do the five crimes imposed by Confucius on Shao Cheng Mao mean after all?

First, "his mind is progressive and dangerous"--"hsin ta erh hsien" (心达而险).

This means to say that Shao Cheng Mao's thought (mind) was "progressive" ("ta") and "dangerous" ("hsien"). What is "ta"? "Ta" meant at the time "achievement of prominence in officialdom" and "advancement in government service." This meant he wanted to be an official and to wield political power. In the times of autocratic rule of slave-owners, political power could only be vested in the hands of the slave-owning aristocracy (so-called "superior men," and it would be a crime for the newly emerging landlords and the freemen engaged in industry and commerce to think of rising to take over political power. "Hsien Wen" in the Confucian Analects said, "The progress of the superior man is upward; the progress of the mean man is downward." People of later days annotated this saying, "The progress upward means progress toward benevolence and righteousness, and the progress downward means progress toward wealth and gain, which runs diametrically opposite to the superior man." The slave-owner class wanted to use "benevolence and righteousness" to uphold the dictatorship of the slave-owners, while the newly emerging feudal landlord class wanted to develop its own economy to oppose the shackles of the slave-owners' relations of production, and they talked in terms of "wealth and gain." Here laid the fundamental antagonism of the interests of the two classes.

What is "hsien"? According to the interpretation of "Kuei Shih P'ien" in the Works of Philosopher Han Fei, "hsien" means "pursuit of gain at the expense of others." The newly emerging feudal landlord class wanted to pursue its own interests and oppose the "benevolence" of slave-owning aristocracy. "The Mean" in the Book of Rites said, "The superior man dwells with changes and complies with fate, while the mean man takes risk and counts on his luck." This means that the slave-owning aristocracy ruled according to heavenly mandate while the landlord class wanted to rise and topple the system of slavery in order to take over power itself. This was an adventurist action dependent on luck. Therefore, "his mind is progressive and dangerous" means to say that Shao Cheng Mao wanted to take over power and topple the system of slavery at the time. This was aimed directly at the reactionary stand of Confucius who stubbornly adhered to the system of slavery.

Second, "his action is specious and resolute"--"hsing p'i erh chien" (行辟而坚).

This means to say that Shao Cheng Mao's action was resolutely "specious" ("p'i"). What is "p'i"? The word "p'i" had at the time a twofold meaning which was identical. According to Fang Yen Vol. III, "p'i" was "an abusive term for the merchant." The slave-owning aristocrats despised the freemen engaged in industry and commerce and denounced them as "p'i." Since Confucius brought this charge against Shao Cheng Mao, it can be seen that Shao Cheng Mao was representing the interests of the newly emerging landlord class and the freemen engaged in industry and commerce at the time. Another meaning conveyed by "p'i" was "penalty" or "law," and "criminal punishment" was described as "hsing p'i" (刑辟) at the time. Originally, under the system of slavery, the slave-owning aristocrats might spare, kill or plunder people at will and free from limitations, and they called this the "rule of propriety." The newly emerging landlord class and the freemen engaged in industry and commerce wanted to develop their own interests and hoped that laws could be laid down to curb the prerogatives of the slave-owners and to protect their own interests. They therefore advocated the "rule of law." The struggle between "rule of propriety" and "rule of law" was at the time the struggle of the two classes and the two lines between the slave-owner class on the decline and the newly emerging landlord class. Three years before the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius (501 B.C.), Teng Hsi was murdered by the slave-owning aristocrats because of his "specious action." Therefore, "his action is specious and resolute" means to say that Shao Cheng Mao represented the interests of the newly emerging landlord class and of the freemen engaged in industry and commerce, and advocated the rule of law. This ran counter to the political practice carried out by Confucius to uphold the slave owners' "rule of propriety."

Third, "his words are false and persuasive"--"yen wei erh pien" (言伪而辩).

This means to say that Shao Cheng Mao said things in defense of the "false" or "wei." This "wei" did not refer to ordinary lies, since Confucius was of the view that for the sake of upholding the interests of the slave owners, the telling of lies was permitted ("Tzu Lu" in the Confucian Analects says, "The father conceals the misconduct of the son, and the son conceals the misconduct

of the father. Uprightness is to be found in this.") In ancient times, the word "wei" could be written in abbreviated form as "为." The word "为" originally referred to agricultural and handicraft labor, and was directly linked with the laboring people. Therefore, the "false words" in the Book of Odes as revised by Confucius were all from the mouths of the "mean people" or "insurgent people" (the slaves thinking of rising in insurrection). The word "pien" means defense and also has its class nature. "Fei Hsiang" in the Works of Philosopher Hsün says, "The defense of the mean people is dangerous, while the defense of the superior men is benevolent." This can be explained in common with the first charge. The slave owners defended "benevolence," but the newly emerging feudal landlord class defended its venture to topple the rule of the slave-owners. Therefore, "his words are false and persuasive" means to say that words of Shao Cheng Mao were the "false words" of the oppressed and exploited classes. They were fundamentally antagonistic to the "benevolence" advocated by Confucius.

Fourth, "his memory is wicked and extensive"--"chi ch'ou erh po" (记醜而博).

This means to say that in Shao Cheng Mao's writings (records), abundant materials (extensive) were used to expound "wicked" or "chou" thoughts. In ancient times, this word "chou" carried a meaning identical to the words "俦," "匹" and "比." The original word was "俦侔" which meant "equivalent," "identical" or "struggle." In contemporary terms it means antagonism or reform. Therefore, "his memory is wicked and extensive" means to say that Shao Cheng Mao used in his writings an abundance of materials to expound the ideology of reformism. This was distinctly contrary to the "back to the ancients" doctrine of Confucius who "expounded the theories or writings of ancient people without producing original writings himself, and was faithful to and fond of the ancient teachings."

Fifth, "he makes what is false shine"--"shun fei erh tse" (順非而泽).

This means to say that Shao Cheng Mao moved along with the "false" and polished it (through processing and improvement). This word "fei" was used in common with the word "诽." "Fei pang" (诽谤) means opposition, denunciation or criticism. The "Biography of Ku Liang" in the Spring and Autumn Annals says, "The people are denounced when the crops in the public fields are not good enough." At the time, when the slave owners considered that their "public fields" were not properly planted, they denounced the slaves. The slaves who were opposed to oppression and exploitation by the slave owners, and the newly emerging feudal landlord class and freemen engaged in industry and commerce who were politically dissatisfied with the system of slavery at the time also rose to make criticism and voice their opposition. This was called "the discussion of political affairs by the common people" and was wrong or "fei." Therefore, "he makes what is false shine" means to say that Shao Cheng Mao supported, polished and improve those utterances criticizing and opposing the system of slavery. This and the attitude taken by Confucius to denounce "the discussion of political affairs by the common people" excluded each other like fire and water.

In short, by opposing the "rule of propriety," advocating the "rule of law" and initiating political reforms, Shao Cheng Mao moved in conformity with

the trend of historical development at the time and to a certain extent in correspondence with the wishes of the masses. In the view of the slave-owner class, this was high treason and a serious crime calling for capital punishment. Therefore, Confucius clamored that the words and deeds of Shao Cheng Mao incited the masses everywhere (his home could be the gathering place for a mob of disciples), that he advocated heresies (his words could influence and deceive the masses), and that he stood truth on its head (he is powerful enough to act independently against what is right). If he were allowed to carry on, the menace to the autocracy of slave owners was really too great! Therefore, Confucius denounced Shao Cheng Mao as the "outstanding hero of the mean people" in "disrupting the government" and put him to death.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "It is either the east wind prevailing over the west wind or the west wind prevailing over the east wind, and on the question of line, there is no room for compromise." The struggle between Shao Cheng Mao and Confucius was the struggle between the two lines of reformism and conservatism in the ideological sphere manifesting the acute struggle between the two classes represented by the newly emerging feudal forces and the slave-owner class on the decline.

The struggle between Shao Cheng Mao and Confucius unveiled the prelude to the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals. Confucius thought that by killing Shao Cheng Mao, he could have smothered the rise of Legalism and stemmed the development of history. However, contrary to the subjective wish of Confucius, the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism ended in the victory of the Legalists who represented the demands of the newly emerging feudal forces, and those reactionary Confucian scholars who "recited the ancient books to disrupt contemporary rule" were severely punished when Ch'in Shih Huang took the revolutionary action of "burning the books and burying the Confucian scholars alive." "The great wheel of history cannot be turned backward." Instead of retrogading back to the slave society of Western Chou, Chinese society ushered in a new historical period.

Starting from the reactionary viewpoint of Trotskyism, renegade Ch'en Po-ta negated the existence of slave society in China, thus completely distorting the struggle between Confucius and Shao Cheng Mao as a struggle between individuals within the feudal landlord class and wiping out the essence of class struggle and the two-line struggle in this episode. This not only demonstrated his ignorance of history but also bared his identity as a counter-revolutionary Trotskyites.

Falsely for "Sociable But Not a Partisan" But Genuinely for "Uniting with Those Who Agree and Fighting Those Who Differ"

Lenin pointed out, "We cannot ignore factional struggle in philosophy because such struggle manifests in the final analysis the tendencies and ideological systems of antagonistic classes in contemporary society. The latest philosophy, like that of 2,000 years ago, also has a party spirit." ("Materialism and Emperio-Criticism) There is no exception also with Confucius and Confucian thought represented by Confucius. Confucius had himself advertised that the

superior man "is sociable, but not a partisan." ("Wei Ling Kung" in Confucian Analects) What a "sociable but not a partisan"! In class society, any trend of thought or school has its origin in class struggle and is the economic and political reflection of a definite class. There has never been, nor there will ever be any trend of thought or school that stands above classes or factions. Confucius was fundamentally not "sociable but not a partisan" but "uniting with those who agree and fighting those who differ." He stubbornly adhered to the stand of the slave-owner class, and consistently advocated that "those whose courses are different cannot lay plans for one another." (Ibid.) He intensely hated "heresies," wanted to denounce those who differed from him, and severely punished his opponents ("keep far from specious talkers" Ibid.) He was extremely antipathetic to those who criticized the rule of the slave owners in the capacity of the ruled, to those who were brave in struggle but ignored the Book of Rites, and to those who dared to adhere doggedly to their own views and refused to change their courses. ("He hates the man who, being in a low station, slander his superiors. He hates those who have valor merely, and are unobservant of propriety. He hates those who are forward and determined, and, at the same time, of contracted understainding." - "Yang Hua" in Confucian Analects) In the eyes of Confucius, Shao Cheng Mao was precisely such a "specious talker." His killing of Shao Cheng Mao served precisely to bare entirely his falsehood in advertising "sociable but not a partisan."

Confucius also had told Chi K'ang-tzu, "Sir, in carrying on your government, why should you use killing at all?" ("Yen Yüan" in Confucian Analects) Look, what a mouthful of "benevolence, righteousness and moral principles!" However, when Confucius saw that the rule of the slave-owner class was endangered by the thought of Shao Cheng Mao who advocated the "rule of law," his hypocritical look of the "sage" was baldly exposed. The facts showed that Confucius was a sinister and ferocious hypocrite.

The reactionary ruling classes of past ages all took this episode of the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius as a precedent and followed its example in massacring alien elements. For example, when the scholars of profound learning under Emperor Wen of the Western Han Dynasty were summoned to write the "Institutions of the Reign" in the Book of Rites, they started to raise the five crimes imposed by Confucius on Shao Cheng Mao to the status of law for use as a basis in the suppression of alien elements. Aiming at the revolutionary mass movement of the time, Peiyang warlord Tuan Ch'i-jui clamored that "in administering a country, top priority should be given to law and discipline," and he talked at length about the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius. (Chiayin Magazine, Vol. I, No. 18) Furthermore, when Chiang Kai-shek launched his third surging tide against communism in 1943, he also played up the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius in his notorious "Destiny of China." He described the Chinese Communist Party as Shao Cheng Mao and attacked Marxism as "a doctrine and political view harmful to the state and nation." These facts categorically showed that for the sake of upholding their rule, the reactionary ruling classes of past ages always exercised dictatorship and absolute rule in the ideological sphere.

The two episodes of the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius and the "burning of books and burying of Confucian scholars alive" by Ch'in Shih Huang in the course of the struggle between the two lines of Confucianism and Legalism

in the periods of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States tell us that in class society, the struggle in the ideological sphere, as a reflection of class struggle, is beyond conciliation and always ends in the subjugation of one side by the other. To be sure, the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius and the "burning of books and burying of Confucian scholars alive" were carried out under the dictatorship of two different classes. The former represented the exercise of dictatorship by the reactionary slave-owner class over the newly emerging landlord class, while the latter represented the exercise of dictatorship by the landlord class that had just taken over political power over the slave-owner class practicing counter-revolutionary restoration. According to the Marxist viewpoint on classes and class struggle, we should eulogize and affirm the "burning of books and burying of Confucian scholars alive" by Ch'in Shih Huang and denounce and criticize the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius. But in the hands of Lin Piao, Ch'en Po-ta and other sham Marxist swindlers, things were completely stood on their head. They vociferously cursed Ch'in Shih Huang for "burning of books and burying of Confucian scholars alive." On the one hand, Ch'en Po-ta described this episode as an "indelible" "great crime" in history ("Understanding Due to the General Mobilization of the National Spirit"); on the other hand, he also looked upon the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius as only a struggle between individuals in a vain attempt to obliterate the struggle between the two lines of Confucianism and Legalism. This clearly shows that Lin Piao, Ch'en Po-ta and their gang of renegades and traitors are frantic advocates of the reactionary trend of thought to honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism. They are counter-revolutionary double-dealers donning the Marxist-Leninist mantle but practicing the ways of Confucius and Mencius.

Refuting the "Theory of Fabrication"

Some people claimed that the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius was fabricated by posterity. This kind of view is the "theory of fabrication" in history. The first one advocating this theme was Chu Hsi of the Southern Sung Dynasty. This reactionary idealist philosopher of the landlord class was of the opinion that since the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius was not recorded in the Confucian Analects and Tso-shih Ch'un-ch'iu (左氏春秋) and was mentioned neither by Tzu Szu nor Mencius but "only by Hsün Kuang," "how could I lightly give credit to his words?" ("Shun-tien Hsiang-hsing Shuo" in Mr. Hui An's Collected Works of Chu Wen-kung) This version of Chu Hsi who had blind faith only in Confucius and Mencius but slighted philosopher Hsun fundamentally does not hold water. Can it be said that the authenticity of episodes and personages can only be based on what are recorded in the Confucian Analects and the Tso-shih Ch'un-ch'iu and what Tzu Szu and Mencius had said?

We know that the representative figures of the Legalist school and the Confucian school of early Ch'in adopted distinctly different ways in handling this episode of the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius. Philosopher Hsün, a thinker of the feudal landlord class, a representative of the Legalist school and a materialist philosopher, factually recorded the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius. But the Tzu Szu-Mencius faction represented by Tzu Szu and Mencius that stepped into the shoes of Confucius and firmly defended Confucian thought deliberately avoided this sanguinary fact of the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius in conformity with the moral principle of "concealing the misconduct

of one's seniors and elders" of the Confucian school. There is also nothing strange in this connection.

As a matter of fact, from the last years of the Warring States to the early years of the Southern Sung Dynasty, this episode of the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius was recorded in all books such as Li Chi: Wang Chih, Shih Chi, Shuo Yüan, Lun Heng, Han Shu, Yin Wen Tzu, Li Chi: Wang Chih: Shu and Tung Po Chih Lin. The authors of these books adopted different kinds of stand and were completely different in viewpoint. Their versions were also at variance. For example, some told that the killing took place seven months afterward, while some said that the killing took place seven days afterward. But they all affirmed that there was really such a person as Shao Cheng Mao and that the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius actually took place. Among these books, Szu-ma Ch'ien Shih Chi or Historical Records has been described as "having left out no anecdotes and ancient events in the empire." The author of Shuo Yüan called Liu Hsiang has also been appraised as "having a wide knowledge of all books." Wang Chung of the Han Dynasty was a materialist philosopher who opposed reproduction of old tales and stood firm on independent thinking. In his book Lun Heng, he neither exposed the "falsehood" nor questioned the "authenticity" of the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius as recorded by "Yu Tso" in the Works of Philosopher Hsün, but looked upon it as authentic history. Furthermore, he also provided the new historical data that "Confucius' door was thrice full and thrice empty." It was not until 1,700 years after the occurrence of this episode that Chu Hsi, for the sake of honoring Confucianism and opposing Legalism, concocted the theory of fabrication to prettify Confucius and cover up his crime. What merits attention is that Chu Hsi himself also felt rather uneasy for his having obliterated this historical fact. In his "Preface to Annotations to the Confucian Analects" written in his late years, he also could not but say that Confucius "served as Acting Prime Minister, killed Shao Cheng Mao and had a say in state affairs." However, after Chu Hsi, some people publicized Chu Hsi's "theory of fabrication" out of class prejudices, thus causing this theme to spread. Can it be said that this was a way to respect historical materials and historical facts?

During the May 4 Movement, amidst the revolutionary roar for the "overthrow of the Confucian school," this episode of the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius had also been regarded as a scandal of autocracy for vigorous criticism. At the time, even Liang Ch'i-ch'ao who called himself "a scholar honoring the sage" also could not but amidt that the killing of Shao Cheng Mao was "actually the greatest blemish of Confucius." (Wu Yü's "The Scourge of Class System Advocated by the Confucian School") After the May 4 Movement, certain men of letters and scholars honoring Confucianism specially played up Chu Hsi's theory of fabrication, and devised all ways and means to cover up the "blemish" of Confucius. Ch'ien Mu, man of letters in the employ of the Kuomintang, loudly claimed that the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius as recorded in "Yu Tso" in the Works of Philosopher Hsün was a "fake." Other people also cried after him that this episode was "unreliable." Their object in taking this course of action was a vain attempt to re-establish the idol of Confucius whose dignity was already in the dust. This was essentially reactionary to the May 4 Movement.

It should be seen that all historical data in Chinese history had been revised or tampered with by the ruling classes of past ages and their men of letters and scholars according to their political needs and class prejudices. Therefore, we should analyze these historical data according to the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method. We should discard the dross and select the essential, eliminate the false and retain the true, put them in order and evaluate them afresh. We can never uncritically accept everything and thoughtlessly follow the lead of the men of letters and scholars of the exploiting classes.

*

The episode of the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius has reflected the grave class struggle and two-line struggle between the slave-owner class and the newly emerging feudal forces. It shows the acute struggle between conservatism and reformism, between those for and against the restoration of the old order, between those for and against retrogression. It shows that in class society "sociable but not a partisan" is deceitful talk, that any trend of thought or school has a strong class nature and party spirit, and that the moribund, reactionary old ideology and consciousness will never step down the stage of history of their own accord. This was so in history and is also so in the socialist period. The struggle between those honoring Confucius and those opposing Confucius, as an important part of class struggle in the realm of the superstructure, will still go on for a long time to come. The struggle between capitalist restoration and the proletarian opposition to restoration, between the backwash of revisionist ideology and the Marxist-Leninist opposition to such backwash will also go on for a long time. We certainly must respond to the call of the 10th Party Congress, go on making deep-going criticism of Lin Piao, of revisionism and of the bourgeois world outlook, eliminate the pernicious influence of the reactionary thoughts of Confucius and Mencius, launch in depth class struggle in the realm of the superstructure, and win still greater victories.

* * *

"The Benevolent" Are Cannibals

by

Chieh Chih (介之) of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1974)

"Cannibalism was often practiced in ancient times. I had a faint memory of this but was not very clear. I looked through history. This history bore no dates, but scrawled on each page were the words, 'benevolence, righteousness and moral principles.' Since I was unable to sleep anyway, I read it carefully up to midnight, and discovered that in between the lines the whole volume was scrawled with the two words, 'man eating'!"

The few sentences of this passage in Lu Hsün's "Diary of a Maniac" have symbolically and sharply delineated the hideous look behind the back of "benevolence." They have really hit the nail on the head and driven it deep into the wood.

"Benevolence" is the core of the reactionary thought of Confucius. What is "benevolence"? According to Confucius' own interpretation, it is "love for men" and "overflow in love to all." Actually, this is deceitful talk.

Confucius' so-called "love for men" has a clearcut and strong class nature. Confucius loved only the slave-owning aristocrats. He not only did not love but also hated to the bone the slaves and their insurrection, the newly emerging landlord class and its political reforms. Because Shao Cheng Mao publicized some reformist ideas of the Legalist school, Confucius hated him so intensely that he ruthlessly killed him. "Those who offend against their superiors and stir up confusion must be killed." This was what Confucius taught and carried out. Confucius was of the opinion that the slaves could only be draft animals whom the slave-owners could make to work at will, and the tools that could talk. They were fundamentally not "men" and it was not worthy to talk about "love" for them.

Chairman Mao long ago pointed out, "As for the so-called love of humanity, there has been no such all-inclusive love since humanity was divided into classes." In class society, there is no love that stands above classes. Confucius' so-called "love for men" and "overflow in love to all" were only applicable to the slave-owner class for eliminating internal strife among the slave-owning aristocrats and making them unite so as to save the rule of the slave-owners which was already on the verge of extinction at the time. It can be seen that Confucius' "benevolence" was nothing more than a tool for upholding the rule of the slave-owner class and for suppressing the insurrection of the slaves. To tell the truth, what was called "the benevolent love men" meant "the benevolent are cannibals."

Coming to the hands of renegade, traitor Lin Piao, Confucius "benevolence" was given an overall whitewash and put to ingenious use. It not only retained the colors of the slave-owner class, the feudal landlord class and the

comprador-bourgeoisie, but also took on a coat of fascist paint. Lin Piao not only picked up the junk of "the benevolent love men" and used it as a weapon to attack the proletarian dictatorship and to smear the proletarian dictatorship as "non-benevolent." He also used the "benevolence" in "either success or death for benevolence" to control and train his fascist confederates, calling on them to launch a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat, massacre the revolutionary people, and plead their allegiance to and die for him. In this way, Confucius' "benevolence" and "love" also became his magic weapons for toppling the proletarian dictatorship, restoring capitalism and establishing a fascist dictatorship. Lin Piao shouted at the top of his voice, "Be strong in determination and have firm faith in Marxism-Leninism." Actually, he just copied and replayed Confucius' old tune of "the benevolent love men" which in essence meant "the benevolent are cannibals."

From Confucius to Lin Piao, the exploiting classes and their representative figures in all ages had never practiced "benevolent government" toward the laboring people. They advocated "the benevolent love men" "to fool the workers and peasants and lock up their brains for the interests of the landlords and capitalists." (Lenin's "The Task of the Youth League") We must look through the veil of charity at the true features of the cannibals and must never be deceived by the reactionaries. We will never practice benevolent government toward the wicked reactionaries of the Lin Piao type. They can never be pardoned but must be firmly suppressed. This is a historical experience of the proletarian dictatorship.

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CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Leaders of East China Commune on Victories of Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jan. 7, 1974)

members of the party committee and revolutionary committee of the hsingchiao people's commune, yuhang county, chekiang province, east china, have reviewed the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution in the light of the local situation.

dictatorship of proletariat consolidated

the cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao smashed the two bourgeois headquarters with liu shao-chi and lin piao as their respective ringleaders, thus consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

leading members of the commune reviewed the course of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines since liberation. back in 1955, just as the peasants, inspired by chairman mao's great call "get organized", were in the hightide of setting up agricultural cooperatives, liu shao-chi and company slashed back the number of cooperatives. guided by the general line charted by chairman mao of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the whole country went into a great leap and people's communes were set up throughout the rural areas in 1958. but liu shao-chi, peng teh-huai and company levelled ferocious attacks on the general line, the great leap and the people's communes. during the three-year period (1959-61) when china was struck by successive natural calamities, the commune members rallied round the party central committee headed by chairman mao, persisted in the socialist direction, developed production and consolidated and strengthened the collective economy by hard work and self-reliance. liu shao-chi and company, however, left no stone unturned in their effort to encourage capitalist tendencies and push the policy of "more plots for private use, more free markets, more enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses and fixing output quotas on a household basis". during the socialist education movement beginning in 1963, chairman mao made it clear that "the main target of the present movement is those party persons in power taking the capitalist road". liu shao-chi and company, however, pushed the bourgeois reactionary line of hitting hard at many cadres in order to protect a handful of capitalist roaders.

all these struggles were focused on the following fundamental questions: whether to adhere to the party's basic line or to change it; whether to take the socialist road or the capitalist; whether to strengthen the dictatorship

of the proletariat or to weaken or even oppose it. chairman mao's revolutionary line won one victory after another in the course of these struggles, but struggles did not cease. chairman mao, after summing up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china and other countries, initiated the cultural revolution in 1966, which eventually smashed the liu shao-chi renegade clique and the lin piao anti-party clique.

these struggles also found expression in the hsingchiao commune. as a result of the cultural revolution, chairman mao's revolutionary line has gone deeper into people's minds, the movement for studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and those by chairman mao has developed, the cadres and commune members have greatly raised their ability to differentiate between genuine and sham marxism. they have achieved a clearer understanding of the socialist orientation after criticizing the influence of the revisionist line and capitalist tendencies. the revolutionary unity of cadres and masses is stronger and the dictatorship of the proletariat has become more consolidated.

great number of new things emerge

as in the rest of the people's communes throughout the country, a great number of new things has developed in hsingchiao commune. these include school management by poor and lower-middle peasants, cooperative medical service, barefoot doctors, the settling down in the countryside of educated young people and outstanding commune members going to colleges.

these new things could not have emerged without the great revolution in the superstructure. the commune has set up a cooperative medical service that includes the commune clinic and service centres in each production brigade. with more than 120 medical and health workers, the commune can tackle all common diseases. this has saved both time and money for the patients. chen kuo-sheng, a standing committee member of the commune revolutionary committee, said: "adhering to chairman mao's teaching 'in the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants -- the most reliable ally of the working class', the poor and lower-middle peasants have grasped leadership over the revolution in education in their hands. education in the countryside has taken on a new look as a result of their efforts to eradicate the influence of the revisionist lines in education peddled by liu shao-chi and lin piao. the enrolment of school-age children in the hsingchiao commune has risen from 60 per cent before the cultural revolution to over 98 per cent. the commune-run agricultural school set up during the cultural revolution has trained students who are politically conscious and have agricultural knowledge and technique."

cadres tempered

the proletarian cultural revolution has tempered the old cadres and brought new ones to the fore. the new cadres at the commune and brigade levels number 59, accounting for 60 per cent of the total at the two levels. the commune party committee secretary, chou shou-kun, said: "the great proletarian cultural revolution gives us a lesson in ideological and political line. i've learned that a party member must read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism, and must pay attention to line in doing things and always keep the masses in mind." chou shou-kun is a veteran cadre, with more than twenty years of experience in rural work. he is loyal to the party and works diligently. but he deviated at certain moments from chairman mao's revolutionary line because he had a poor sense of the two-line struggle. during the period of agricultural cooperatives, he responded to chairman mao's call and organized the poor and lower-middle peasants into agricultural cooperatives. but later when liu shao-chi and company tried to strangle the cooperatives, he followed that trend blindly, and was criticized for this during the cultural revolution. this was a profound education for him and he realized how dangerous it was to do things blindly, without giving any thought to the line. this lesson stood him in good stead. when lin piao and company tried to take advantage of their positions to sabotage the party's rural economic policy and undermine the collective economy of people's communes, chou shou-kun repeatedly studied the party's documents on people's communes and, at the same time, consulted the poor and lower-middle peasants and firmly resisted the erroneous trend.

both chou kuei-piao and shih miao-kang were about 20 years of age at the beginning of the cultural revolution. the former is now deputy secretary of the commune party committee and the latter, a standing committee member of the commune revolutionary committee. they said that class struggle and the struggle between the two lines during the cultural revolution tempered them and heightened their consciousness. the experience they gained in practical struggle in a few years was far more than could be gained in many years previously. but for the cultural revolution, they would not have matured so rapidly.

agricultural production raised

leading members of the hsingchiao commune party committee and revolutionary committee said: the great cultural revolution has repudiated the revisionist lines pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao and is transforming those parts of the superstructure that do not conform to the socialist economic base. this has raised the consciousness of our cadres and commune members and stimulated their revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness in socialist construction. the cultural revolution has

promoted the commune's agricultural production in the past eight years. grain output in 1972 reached 10.7 tons per hectare, a 45 per cent increase over 1965. in the same period, output of silkworm cocoons increased more than threefold and number of pigs nearly twofold. in 1973, output of early rice alone already topped the annual target of six tons per-hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development and was 0.9 ton more than the 1972 figure. silkworm cocoon output was 28 per cent above that in 1972, totalling 70 tons. with the development of the collective economy, the living standards of the commune members is steadily improving.

PUMP WELLS

Record Number of Wells Sunk in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1974)

more than 300,000 pump wells were sunk in a mass campaign launched in northern china in the twelve months ending september 1973, setting a new annual record.

this brings the total number of pump wells in northern china to 1.2 million. they irrigate 6.6 million hectares of farmland.

the people's communes started the well-drilling drive in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. the dozen and more provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities of northern china have an annual rainfall of 400 to 500 millimetres, and some areas have only 200 to 300 millimetres. but they have extensive underground water resources. great attention has been paid to drilling wells to achieve bigger harvests. the communes work hard and self-reliantly to tap underground water resources in addition to making use of rivers, lakes and surface run-off.

the weather in many parts of northern china was unusually dry from 1972 to the first half of 1973. in some areas of hopei and shansi provinces, the drought was more serious than in decades. the number of wells sunk in these two provinces was double the figure for the preceding twelve months. in kansu province and the ningsia region on the loess highlands, the number of new wells exceeded the total completed in all the previous years after liberation.

pre-liberation village wells were brick- or stone-lined shallow structures and water was drawn up by hand windlasses or donkey-pulled wooden waterwheels. even these were owned for the most part by landlords and rich peasants. they dried up in times of drought, resulting in wide crop failure and famine. three million people died of starvation in honan province alone during a severe drought that hit northern china between 1942 and 1943.

after china's liberation in 1949, the peasants began to sink deeper wells operated by improved waterwheels. however, it was only after the founding of the people's communes in 1958 that the peasants began to sink pump wells on a large-scale by relying on their growing collective strength. many of these wells are 200 to 300 metres deep. such undertakings were beyond the reach of the small peasant economy and even of the former agricultural producers cooperatives.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has seen a rising number of pump wells, from nearly 200,000 in 1965 to the present 1.2 million.

the party and the people's government encourage the communes to bore pump wells and provide them with financial and technical aid. industrial enterprises supply a growing amount of drilling machines, pumps, diesel engines, electric wire and other equipment. the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities concerned have special departments to guide well-drilling and anti-drought work, and many counties have organized well-drilling teams.

many communes and production brigades have set up drilling groups, which use both power-operated drilling equipment and traditional type of drills made by small local workshops.

hopei, honan and shantung provinces on the broad north china plain had to bring in food grain every year before 1970 to make up their deficiency. the construction of large numbers of pump wells, plus the harnessing of rivers, soil improvement and other measures, has enabled the three provinces to raise enough food for their 150 million population. they have basically fulfilled the strategic task set by chairman mao of ending the traditional dependence on the south for large amounts of grain.

in the past few years, well-drilling has been extended from plains to mountainous and hilly regions.

rocky mancheng county situated in the taihang mountains in hopei province has bored over 800 deep pump wells through rocks with locally produced drilling machine. all villages of the county's 61 mountainous production brigades have pump wells.

feicheng county of shantung province in the taishan mountains has turned out scores of drilling machines in the past few years, and the 12 people's communes and a number of production brigades set up 170 cement and explosive plants and lime kilns. the county drilled 2,400 pump wells from 1971 to 1973 and this enabled it to achieve excellent harvests in what was once a drought-plagued area.

POWER STATIONS

Central China Hilly Hsien Builds Hydro-Electric Power Stations

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 6, 1974)

a hilly county in central china's hunan province has built more than 500 small hydro-electric power stations by relying on the collective strength of people's communes and the wisdom of commune members.

all people's communes and production brigades in pingchiang county now have electricity. this helps bring 70 per cent of the county's farmland under irrigation. as a result, grain output for three years running topped 6 tons per hectare, the target set in the national program for agricultural development for areas south of the yangtze river, electricity has enabled the county and communes to build 130 factories.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, four teams composed of county party committee members, former poor and lower-middle peasants and technicians combed the county for streams and other water resources and helped sum up and spread the experience of some communes in building hydro-electric power stations self-reliantly. this touched off a mass campaign to build power stations. cadres, peasants and technicians pooled their efforts in designing and constructing the projects. most of the building cost was covered by commune and brigade accumulation funds.

the builders used stone to replace reinforced concrete in building dams and aqueducts. the tools and explosives for quarrying stone were made by themselves. six hundred commune members completed in 20 days a 100-metre-long and 3-metre-high dam that calls for 3,600 cubic metres of stone work.

short-term classes were run to train technicians from among the peasants. to date, the county has trained more than 1,500 designers and other technicians with the help of veteran technicians.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Chinese Minority Singer Serves Peasants and Herdsmen Well

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jan. 6, 1974)

a young uighur woman singer has been warmly praised by peasants and herdsmen in sinkiang, northwest china, for her whole-hearted service in the past decade and more.

thirtyone-year-old rebya memet is one of the many minority singers trained after liberation by the communist party. she has toured numerous mountainous villages, pastures and frontier outposts in sinkiang and sung revolutionary songs for workers, peasants and soldiers of various nationalities.

born in kuche county in southern sinkiang, rebya memet liked singing from her childhood. while in primary school she was chosen for her beautiful voice by a professional art troupe in the aksu area for special training. she entered the shanghai conservatory of music in 1956 with the noted soprano tsaidan troma from tibet. they were among the first group of outstanding minority singers trained after the founding of new china.

the conservatory gave these singers special attention, encouraging them to study chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and assigning teachers to give them assistance. this enabled rebya memet to understand that she should sing for the workers, peasants and soldiers, not for personal fame and gain. she studied rudiments in vocal music and politics, chinese language, history and other courses. she rapidly improved her skill and developed the style of uighur folk song singing after studying for four years at the conservatory.

she returned home in 1960 and became a member of the sinkiang song and dance ensembly which consists of nine nationalities. with revolutionary enthusiasm, rebya began to serve the people with her singing. she knows that the labouring people of national minorities owe their present happiness to the communist party and the great leader

chairman mao. she sings to her heart's content praising the party, chairman mao and the great socialist motherland. her revolutionary enthusiasm and sterling voice soon won wide appreciation.

she also matured politically and joined the party in 1961. there was a sharp struggle at the time between the two lines in the art and literary fields as regards "for whom literature and art should serve." she rejected the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and company and acted in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use."

making light of hardships, she often tours remote villages, pastoral areas and frontier outposts to sing revolutionary songs.

once she and other art ensemble members went to an autonomous county in western sinkiang where the sibo people live in compact community. after several performances in the county town, they carried musical instruments and luggages on their backs and travelled from village to village in the outlying mountainous areas to perform for the peasants and herdsmen.

the great proletarian cultural revolution helped raise rebya memet's consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. she was elected alternate member of the party committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. however, she keeps going to the grassroots and singing for the workers, peasants and soldiers. she led a mobile literature and art propaganda team to the ili valley in the tienshan mountains last spring and gave 38 performances within one and half months to a total audience of more than one hundred thousand.

once they gave a performance for peasants and herdsmen in a scenic pastoral area. an old uighur herdsman took rebya by hand and said: "i thank chairman mao for sending you to sing us such excellent songs. your singing encourages us to do our work still better." she answered: "it is an honour to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen with my voice."

to improve her singing, she often asks people for opinions. she has made great efforts to grasp different styles of singing of other nationalities and she can now sing songs of kazakh, khalkhas, tajik, sibo, han, tibetan, korean and other fraternal nationalities and some arias of modern revolutionary peking operas.

"there is no bound to serving the people," rebya said. "i will always follow the teachings of the party and chairman mao and be an art and literary fighter serving the people whole-heartedly."

WEATHER FORECASTS

Peasant Weatherman in Central China

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 6, 1974)

reliable weather predictions by a local peasant forecaster have helped a people's commune in central china's hunan province prevent or alleviate crop loss due to storm or hail.

thirtysix-year-old liu hou-chi of the paisha commune, who is a member of the communist party of china, was born in a poor peasant family. a storm lasting several days struck his home village in 1954 when the lack of precautions resulted in the inundation of large tracts of farmland. this made him keenly aware of the importance of local weather forecasting. encouraged by the party branch, he began studying weather changes, using simple weathervanes and rainfall gauges made of oiled cardboard and bamboo.

liu hou-chi drew from experienced peasants the wealth of knowledge they had gathered in decades fighting against nature. he noticed that such creatures as loaches, leeches, dragonflies, mosquitoes, earthworms and ants showed abnormal reactions when the weather changed and that the croaking of frogs, chirping of birds and hour of nesting by poultry also were affected by changes in the weather. he made comparative studies of the activities of these animals, solicited comments from 40 former poor peasants in 15 brigades and collected 320 common sayings in relation to weather.

but, on one occasion, his prediction based on weather lore failed to come true. that was the time for drying sliced potato and the clouds were moving eastward. he predicted fine weather for the following day on the strength of the old saying "rain disappears when clouds move eastward". but, much to his surprise, the next few days turned out to be overcast and rainy.

to find the cause, he once again studied this teaching of chairman mao's: "often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." he made further investigations and re-examined old weather records and finally reached the following conclusion: his county, liuyang, is west of the hunan-kiangsi border which is rimmed by the towering tawei mountains. when the clouds move eastward, masses of cold air coming down from the northwest often bump into rain clouds above the mountains and precipitation results.

he decided he must study the physical and geographical features of the tawei mountains, which are essential for precise weather forecasting. while gathering firewood and carrying timber, he climbed a dozen mountain tops to become acquainted with the wind and temperatures and contrasted them with those in hilly areas and valleys. he found that highland temperature was generally four degrees lower than lowland, and two degrees lower than hilly places. he also recorded the length of the frost period in these places. basing himself on these findings, he drew a physical-geographical reference map.

with the hygrometers, thermometers, cloud pictures, some relevant books and other facilities provided by the commune and the county weather station, he is able to keep a daily record of humidity and temperature in the area and forecast the weather more precisely.

following his advice, his production team was able to arrange farm work properly. its early rice shoots, which often rotted before, have been free from rot for eight years running.

he forecast a windstorm one day in late march 1973 and informed the commune broadcasting station. then it struck him that one production brigade, deep in the mountain, would not get the information early enough, in case something went wrong with the p.a. system. he rushed to the brigade at once.

liu hou-chi has been commended many times by the province, the administrative region and the county for his long years of whole-hearted service.

ASTRONOMY

Peking Planetarium Spreads Scientific Knowledge

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1974)

the peking planetarium serves as a classroom in astronomy for workers, peasants, soldiers and school children. thousands of visitors every day see demonstrations of the workings of the universe in the hall of celestial phenomena and exhibitions of astronomical interest in the exhibition room or have a glimpse of the sky in the astronomical observatory.

the visitors in the hall of celestial phenomena are often pupils who want to see solar eclipses, comets and meteoric rain on the dome-shaped screen. they have just finished the earth and the moon, the sun and the solar system and eclipses in the their elementary natural science course. their trip to the planetarium is a follow-up.

the hall of celestial phenomena also gives other demonstrations, including "know the universe", "stars in the summer night sky", "day and night and the four seasons". these programmes provide the worker-peasant-soldier masses with natural science information for criticizing bourgeois idealism and metaphysics. the hall has over the past year and more given more than two thousand showings to a total attendance of 800,000, including workers, peasants, people's liberation armymen, oldfolks and children.

astronomical observation is liked by the masses. apart from organizing observations in the planetarium's observatory, the staff workers also take telescopes to grassroots units to enable more people to see the sun, moon and stars.

during the 1973 summer vacation, they went to five children's palaces and a number of primary and middle schools in peking to give the pupils a series of lectures that included "stories about the universe" and "explore the secrets of the universe", and invited them to the planetarium to see demonstrations.

the peking planetarium also uses other means to help the masses understand astronomical phenomena. it has prepared a series of public showings on comets relative to the big comet visible this winter and next spring. an exhibition of charts, photos and celestial objects like meteoric iron, is in preparation to spread knowledge about the earth, the moon, the sun, the solar system and the stellar universe. the designers of the programme went to some coastal areas for careful observations to improve their explanation of the tides. the planetarium also has a question answering service.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Tennis Team Visits Upper Burma

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jan. 6, 1974)

the visiting chinese tennis team returned here yesterday afternoon after concluding a tour to mandalay, maymyo and sagaing in upper burma.

arriving in mandalay on december 30, 1973, the chinese tennis team was given a warm welcome at the airport by leaders of local sport circles.

three matches were played in mandalay between chinese and burmese tennis teams, with each team winning a match with scores at two to one. in the third match, the chinese team won a single event. then doubles were held with players of the two countries in mixed sides.

the chinese team were taken sightseeing in maymyo, a hilly township east of mandalay, and sagaing hill, west of mandalay. the team also held exhibition matches in the town of sagaing. local officials and people in both places gave the team a rousing welcome.

before leaving for mandalay, the chinese and burmese tennis teams held two matches here, both won by the chinese team.

aye pe, president of the burmese tennis federation, gave here a tea party in honour of the chinese team.

Chinese Tennis Team Leaves Rangoon for Home

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jan. 7, 1974)

the chinese tennis team headed by chang ming-tseng left here for home this morning after a friendly visit to burma.

present at the airport to see the chinese team off were u gwan shein, director general of the burma sports and physical education department; lieutenant colonel aye pe, president of the burma tennis federation; and burmese tennis players.

present also were chinese ambassador to burma yeh cheng-chang and other chinese diplomats.

while in burma, the chinese tennis team played six friendly matches with burmese players. the chinese team won five matches and lost one. through the matches, players of both countries benefited by the exchange of skills and experience and friendship among them had further developed.

the chinese team also went sightseeing and visited places of historical interest in rangoon, mandalay and other localities.

director general u gwan shein hosted a dinner to the chinese guests yesterday evening.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira
Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1974)

masayoshi ohira, japanese minister of foreign affairs, and his party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here this afternoon by special plane for home via shanghai.

the japanese guests were seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih, and leading members of departments concerned.

present were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa, mrs. ogawa, and embassy officials.

chi peng-fei and masayoshi ohira held another round of talks this morning. liao cheng-chih met with masayoshi ohira this afternoon.

when masayoshi ohira and his party made a stop-over in shanghai, they were greeted and seen off at the airport by vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee feng kuo-chu and others.

Japanese Foreign Minister Returns to Tokyo After China Visit

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 6, 1974)

japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira and his party returned here today after a friendly visit to china.

they were welcomed at the airport by chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido, permanent vice foreign minister shinsaku hogen, parliamentary vice foreign minister hisanari yamada, deputy vice foreign minister fumihiko togo, diet members of the liberal democratic party aiichiro fujiyama and seiichi tagawa, and others.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

Japanese Foreign Minister's Statement on China Visit

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 7, 1974)

japanese minister of foreign affairs masayoshi ohira made a statement in Peking yesterday to japanese newsmen on his visit to china, according to a kyodo report.

his visit to china from january 3 to 6 had been made at the invitation of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, he said.

foreign minister ohira reported that chairman mao tsetung had met and had a cordial conversation with him. he had also had talks with premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei in a frank atmosphere.

"views were exchanged on the asian situation, near-mideast problem and the present international situation", ohira said.

"the two sides expressed satisfaction at the favourable development made in japan-china relations since the normalization of ties and confirmed their great expectations that good neighbourly and friendly relations will further develop in future in the spirit of the japan-china joint statement."

on january 5, he and foreign minister chi peng-fei signed a trade agreement between the people's republic of china and japan and finalised a memorandum on the

exchange of newsmen between the two countries, the japanese foreign minister said.

he said, "the two sides exchanged views on the methods to carry out negotiations in the future for such business agreements as aviation, shipping and fishing, and agreement was reached that such business agreements should be concluded at the earliest date possible. with regard to the aviation agreement negotiations there has been a deepened basic understanding (the possibility of putting the negotiations into a proper channel can be sensed). views were also exchanged in a friendly but frank manner on matters of interest to both countries."

foreign minister ohiro praised the real result of cultural exchanges which have been going on at non-government levels, and said that in the future the government would work in co-ordination with non-government organizations to promote the cultural exchanges between the two countries. he had invited chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei to visit japan, ohira said, and the chinese foreign minister had accepted his invitation.

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here at noon today to welcome the friendship delegation with sasaki kozo, former president of the japanese socialist party, as leader, and kubota tsurumatsu and hirabayashi takeshi, members of the house of representatives of the socialist party, as adviser and deputy leader.

at the banquet liao cheng-chih and sasaki kozo made toasts, expressing their desire to work for further strengthening the friendship and unity of the peoples of china and japan and for promoting the sino-japanese cause of friendship.

present were ma chun-ku, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned lin li-yun, sun ping-hua and wang hsiao-yun.

the delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

Liao Cheng-chih Gives Banquet for Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1974)

liao cheng-chih president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening for the japan liberal democratic party young diet members delegation led by takeo kimura, liberal democratic member of the house of representatives.

present on the occasion was hiroshi hashimoto, counsellor of the japanese embassy here.

also present were lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including lin li-yun, sun ping-hua and wang hsiao-yun.

in their toasts, liao cheng-chih and takeo kimura expressed the conviction that it was entirely possible for the friendship between the two peoples of china and japan to last forever.

the delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND KOREA

China, Korea Sign Goods Supply Protocol for 1974

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jan. 5, 1974)

a protocol on mutual supply of goods for 1974 was signed between the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea here today.

present at the signing ceremony were: choe jae u, vice-premier of the administrative council of korea, kye ung tae, korean minister of foreign trade, pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade and all members of the korean government trade delegation; yao yi-lin, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and all the other members of the chinese government trade delegation headed by him, and li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea.

the protocol was signed by yao yi-lin and pang tae ryul on behalf of their respective governments.

prior to the ceremony, korean vice-premier choe jae u received all members of the chinese government trade delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. a banquet in honour of the chinese delegation was given by korean vice-minister pang tae ryul after the ceremony. the banquet was permeated with warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Military Goodwill Delegation Arrives in Rawalpindi

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 6, 1974)

a military goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china arrived here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to pakistan at the invitation of general tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army.

the delegation is led by chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, with tsao li-huai, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader.

group captain sultan muhammad dutta, air attache, and colonel a.g. abid, military attache, of the pakistan embassy in peking accompanied the delegation from peking to rawalpindi.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were general tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army; major general (retired) fazal muqueem khan, secretary of the defence ministry; agha shahi, secretary of the foreign ministry; and other senior officers.

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, sun pi-jung, member of the delegation and military attache of the chinese embassy, and others were also present.

a welcome ceremony was held at the airport.

Chinese Military Delegation Calls on Pakistan Minister of State and Chief of Staff

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 7, 1974)

the chinese military goodwill delegation with chang tsai-chien as leader and tsao li-huai as deputy leader today called on aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs, and general tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army.

the hosts and guests had a very friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were agha shahi, secretary of the foreign ministry, and fazal muqueen khan, secretary of the defence ministry.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung was also present.

Pakistan Army Chief of Staff Fetes Chinese Military Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 7, 1974)

general tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army, gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese military goodwill delegation with chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, as leader and tsao li-huai, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were aziz ahmad, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs of pakistan, fazal muqeem khan, secretary of the defence ministry, agha shahi, secretary of the foreign ministry, and other high-ranking pakistan officers.

ambassador chang tung and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were also present.

in his speech at the dinner general tikka khan on behalf of the pakistan government, people and armed forces extended warm welcome to the chinese military delegation. he said that pakistan had developed friendly relations with the people's republic of china over the past 24 years and that this friendship was turned into a deep understanding and sincere cooperation. pakistan's ties with china were enduring and strong.

after reviewing china's constant support to pakistan, general tikka khan said, "you are our tested and tried friend.... we have only extended our hand of friendship, cooperation and understanding and will continue to do so."

he went on to say, "we have suffered through international conspiracy, and our country has been dismembered by naked aggression and forces of evil. it is a lesson of history that weakness invites aggression but strength deters it. our government is doing its best to strengthen our armed forces within resources available. we have no aggression designs against any country specially against our neighbours, to whom we have always extended a hand of friendship. we will, however, not allow any country to interfere in our internal affairs. we will defend every inch of our sacred land -- pakistan."

in his reply leader of the chinese delegation chang tsai-chien conveyed the friendly feelings of the chinese people's liberation army for the pakistan armed forces. he said that pakistan is a great country. the pakistan people have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and expansionism. the government, people and armed forces of pakistan, under the leadership of prime minister bhutto, have waged unremitting struggles to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. we greatly admire your courage and resolve displayed in your struggle. we rejoice at every success of yours and wish you victories on your road of advance.

chang tsai-chien went on to say, "china and pakistan are friendly neighbours. profound and traditional friendship exists between the two peoples. relations between the two countries have been established on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and developed in the common struggle against imperialism and expansionism." he stressed, "our friendship has stood test in storms of struggle and will continue to stand any test."

general tikka khan and chang tsai-chien proposed toasts to the good health of the leaders of the two countries and to the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and pakistan peoples and armed forces.

the dinner proceeded in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship between the chinese and pakistan peoples and armed forces.

Pakistan President Receives Chinese Military Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 7, 1974)

pakistan president chaudhry fazle ilahi today received at the presidency the chinese military goodwill delegation and had a cordial and friendly talk with the delegation.

the chinese delegation is led by chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, with tsao li-huai, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader.

the president asked chang tsai-chien to convey his best greetings to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu, premier chou en-lai and the chinese people.

the president said that he visited china in 1967 and met chairman mao and premier chou. this visit continued to be a happy memory for him.

he said that the present visit of the chinese military goodwill delegation would surely promote the existing profound friendship between the peoples of pakistan and china. he expressed the hope that this friendship would grow continuously.

chang tsai-chien conveyed to president chaudhry fazle ilahi regards from acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai. he said that all the members of the chinese delegation are very glad to have an opportunity to visit pakistan and learn from the people and the armed forces of pakistan.

present on the occasion were general tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army, and lieutenant general aftab ahmad khan.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung was also present.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation, Army Representatives Arrives in Dar Es Salaam

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jan. 6, 1974)

a chinese government delegation and two representatives of the chinese people's liberation army arrived here this evening to attend celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the zanzibar revolution.

the visit is in response to an invitation from the government and army of zanzibar of the united republic of tanzania.

the government delegation is led by hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and the army representatives by wan hai-feng, deputy commander of pla peking units.

they were welcomed at the airport by officials of tanzania's ministry for foreign affairs and officers of the tanzania people's defence forces.

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen was also present.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Hanoi Meeting Welcomes China-Vietnam Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jan. 7, 1974)

a meeting here yesterday evening, sponsored by the viet nam-china friendship association, warmly welcomed the china-viet nam friendship association delegation led by an ping-sheng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and a leading member of the china-viet nam friendship association.

present at the meeting were nguyen van tran, member of the secretariat of the viet nam workers' party central committee, and secretary of the party committee of hanoi city; hoang quoc viet, member of the v.n.w.p. central committee, member of the central committee presidium of the viet nam fatherland front and president of the viet nam-china friendship association; nguyen van huyen,

vice-president of the association and minister of general education; hoang tuan, secretary general of the viet nam-china friendship association, and representatives of central government and municipal organs, mass organizations and representatives of the people of hanoi.

nguyen van tien, head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam in the democratic republic of viet nam and wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. were also present.

after the opening speech by secretary nguyen van tran, president hoang quoc viet spoke at the meeting. he said, "the present visit to our country by the china-viet nam friendship association delegation is a fine menifestation of the development of the friendly relations between the vietnamese and chinese peoples."

after praising the splendid successes scored by the chinese people in the cause of socialist construction hoang quoc viet went on to say: "now, inspired by the 10th national congress of the communist party of china the chinese people are energetically carrying on the fourth five-year plan and are resolved to make their own glorious motherland stride forward more bravely and win greater successes." he declared that the vietnamese people are determined to wholeheartedly foster the profound friendship of "both comrades and brothers" that exists between the vietnamese and chinese peoples and keep it evergreen.

an ping-sheng also spoke at the meeting. he praised the great victories won by the vietnamese people in the war of resistance against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation and their remarkable successes in defending and consolidating the peace, healing the war wounds and restoring and developing economy. he pointed out that the chinese people treasure the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and vietnamese peoples. he said: "in the future, we will as before always unite together and fight together with the fraternal vietnamese people and resolutely support their just cause till complete victory is won."

on behalf of the viet nam-china friendship association and the china-viet nam friendship association, hoang quoc viet and an ping-sheng exchanged flags at the meeting.

from january 2 to 5, the china-viet nam friendship association delegation, accompanied by hoang tuan, secretary general of the viet nam-china friendship association, visited the viet bac autonomous region. on january 2, general chu van tan, member of the central committee of the v.n.w.p. and secretary of the viet bac autonomous regional committee of the v.n.w.p. and major-

general bang giang, chairman of the administration committee of the viet bac autonomous region received members of the delegation and had a very cordial and friendly talk with them. on the evening of january 4, a mass meeting to warmly welcome the delegation was held. it was attended by more than 1,000 representatives of bac thai province, viet bac autonomous region.

the china-viet nam friendship association delegation called on the viet nam-china friendship association on last december 26. hoang quoc viet met with the members of the delegation and had a very cordial and friendly talk with them.

from december 27 to 29, the delegation visited ninh binh province. the ninh binh provincial committee of the v.n.w.p. and the administration committee of ninh binh province held a mass meeting on december 27 warmly welcoming the chinese comrades-in-arms.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

A Matter of Great Necessity, Much Can Be Done

- a letter from rusticated youth Sun Li-che to educated youth

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 21, 1973)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

After settling in production teams in the area of Yenan, Comrade Sun Li-che and his schoolmates humbly received re-education from and strove to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants, and were warmly welcomed by the latter. We recommend to our readers Comrade Sun Li-che's letter in the hope that everyone will read it. Rusticated educated young comrades should ponder over it and see what enlightenment they could get from this letter. The comrades on other fronts can also see how in the vast world of the countryside the broad masses of rusticated educated youths study, and are trained and brought up. Here we can further realize how brilliant and great is Chairman Mao's great call for the rustication of educated youths and how far-reaching its significance is.

*

Educated Young Comrades:

How are you?

It is the 5th anniversary of the great leader Chairman Mao's call, "Educated youths, go to the countryside." Guided by Chairman Mao's great call, millions upon millions of educated youths have headed for the countryside to

receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and to be tempered in the three great revolutionary movements. They have undergone profound changes in their thoughts and feelings. I have come to understand deeply that Chairman Mao's call is unusually brilliant and that it is entirely necessary for educated youths to head for the countryside where much can be done. It may be envision that after one or two decades, what a tremendous change the features of our socialist countryside would have gone through and what a great victory we would have achieved!

The revolutionaries of the older generation have placed infinite hopes in us. The proletarian revolutionary cause is for us to carry on. We educated youths must have the courage to shoulder heavy burdens and train ourselves into reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

It was in January 1969 that I came with 20 schoolmates to a remote small mountain village in the area of Yenan to settle down with the Kuanchiachuan brigade, Yench'uan hsien.

Yenan is the shrine of the revolution. I have no way to express in writing what I felt at the sight of the Yen River and the Paota Mountain. I visited the revolutionary old sites--Tsaoydan (Date Garden), Yangchialing, Wangchiap'ing and Fenghuangshan. I studied Chairman Mao's more than ten years of great revolutionary practice in Yenan and received a profound course of education. In light of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Take off the student uniform, put on a coarse garment, and don't hesitate to start with any minor matters," we criticized our own previous weakness as petty bourgeois intellectuals who tended to criticize others but could not give a better performance, and who were unable to do big things but were also unwilling to do minor things. We were resolved to start with minor matters to try our utmost in serving the poor and lower-middle peasants and to join them in building the revolutionary shrine of Yenan into a more beautiful place.

Our place here is a mountain area with poor communication facilities. Due to the interference of the revisionist health line, medical and sanitary conditions were relatively unsatisfactory. The poor and lower-middle peasants taken ill often had to walk over a dozen li to seek medical treatment. Because some people were not given timely treatment, light cases became serious ones. At the sight of this situation, we educated youths put our heads together. We pooled together the common pharmaceutical products brought from Peking. Whenever any family needed medical treatment, we sent to the doorstep the required medicines. Thus, many patients among the poor and lower-middle peasants regained their health. Later, under the encouragement of the poor and lower-middle peasants and fellow schoolmates, I became a barefoot doctor. No long afterward, we set up a cooperative medical treatment center in the brigade.

Coming up to this point, I cannot help from telling you the changes that had taken place in thoughts and feelings. Once, I went to another place to shop for pharmaceutical products together with a poor lower-middle peasant (now a barefoot doctor). It was snowing very hard. I had walked over 30 li through mountain trails, and was very tired. As we hit town, I said that we should first take a rest in a hotel. But he said, "No, official business is more important. Let's first get through with the procurement job." I said,

then let's first get a bite in a restaurant. Hearing this, he produced out of his knapsack some steamed dumblings brought from home and said, "We needn't spend a cent. I have brought along our meals." Hearing this, I was deeply moved. Yes, the poor and lower-middle peasants thought quite differently from us. That same day, we walked home through snow in the night. On our way, he hurriedly picked up the pharmaceutical products and carried them on his own back. When he found that my soles had developed blisters through friction, without saying anything, he tore loose a handful of cotton from his own cotton-padded coat and slipped it into my shoes. I was so moved that I was at a loss to know what to say. In the past four years and more, the poor and lower-middle peasants' education, their help and their concern had brought about gradual changes in my thoughts and feelings.

From then on, I strove to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants. In practice, I boned up on medical skills. To learn acupuncture and moxibustion, I inserted needles into my own body. My schoolmates also let me practice with acupuncture on their bodies. With their support, I quickly acquired some fundamental medical skills. I started to give treatment to many poor and lower-middle peasants suffering from common and recurrent diseases.

Later, be it day or night, summer or winter, rain or snow, whenever I learned that someone was sick, I went to his home to give medical treatment. One night, a poor peasant's baby less than one year old became critically ill. Hearing this, I immediately hurried across mountains to the patient's home. A victim of poisoning through indigestion, the baby was in a coma, and must be given an immediate fluid transfusion. But our medical center had no transfusion equipment. Our place was far away from a big hospital. The case was critical and called for immediate attention. Eyeing the anxious expression on the faces of the sick child's parents, I felt a sudden surge of class feeling, and determined to give the child a fluid transfusion with the syringe. Holding the syringe with my hand and kneeling by the side of the patient, I slowly injected glucose and a saline solution into the baby. Because I was unable to move about, after a long while, I became dog tired. I silently recited Chairman Mao's teaching, "A favorable situation and a spontaneous restoration come from 'one more spurt of perseverance' in one's efforts." I held out for over 40 hours in a row. When I saw the child's tiny eyes slowly opening and the look of joy that came to the faces of the parents, I felt that I had drawn closer to the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Not long afterward, another village brought in a victim of acute intestinal obstruction. An immediate operation was called for. But as I knew nothing about surgery, I could only transfer the patient across the mountains to a hospital several tens of li away. Due to the long trip, the patient unfortunately succumbed half-way. I felt very bad. I deeply felt that I had not done my part for the poor and lower-middle peasants and to contribute my strength toward building a new countryside.

As word spread, some people said sneeringly, "It's plain crazy for one never spent a single day in a medical college to attempt performing surgery in a cave!" But the brigade Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants gave me warm encouragement and support. However, to tell the truth, for a junior middle school graduate like me, I had really many difficulties to

overcome in learning surgery. But I thought that all genuine knowledge came out of practice, and difficulties were not unsurmountable. Seized with a keen sense of responsibility for relieving the poor and lower-middle peasants of the agony of disease, I started learning surgery.

By day, I gave commune members medical treatment. At night, I doggedly thumbed through medical books and data under the kerosene lamp. Whenever I had time, I repeatedly practiced with the skill of joining and suturing with my own clothes, quilt and bedspread. Taking advantage of my return to Peking on a home visit, I went to work on probation in a hospital for over one month. On learning that I was an educated youth returned from Yenan, the comrades of the hospital gave me guidance with unusual warmth. Back in the village, we constantly practiced physiological anatomy and experimental surgery with such animals as pigs, dogs, rabbits, chickens, etc. The poor and lower-middle peasants gave us great support. Because we had no surgical bed, the carpenters of the brigade made us a wooden bed. Because we had no autoclave sterilizer, the poor and lower-middle peasants sent up steaming baskets from their own homes. When anatomy and experimental surgery had to be performed, the poor and lower-middle peasants sent us their dogs. In short, the poor and lower-middle peasants sent me whatever we needed. All this gave us great encouragement.

To acquire genuine surgical knowledge, I must get personally involved in practice. Once, the great toe of my right foot got imbedded with the nail. The nail was deeply buried in the flesh with the raw granulation tissue protruding. The nail must be surgically removed and the granulation tissue cut off. Some people suggested that I go to the hospital for an operation. I mused, would this not be a very good chance for practicing a surgical operation? I put my foot under anesthesia and inserted the tissue forceps into the granulation tissue. Because of a poor job done in administering anesthetics, the forcepts bit into the flesh to produce unbearable pain. I hesitated. But at the very thought of revolutionary needs and of the fervent expectations of the poor and lower-middle peasants, I set my teeth as I shoved the forceps into the flesh. I held out until the operation was done.

After over half a year of study and practice, I had an initial grasp of general surgical skills. I set up a surgical room in a cave. At the sight of this, the poor and lower-middle peasants said elatedly, this is a real manifestation of the Yenan spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle"! A demobilized soldier also excitedly told us about the moving scene when the medical personnel of our army administered emergency aid to the sick in crumbling temples and in sheds during those war years. We thought that although the conditions here are simple and crude, they were much better than those witnesses by Dr. Norman Bethune on the battlefield.

Not long after the establishment of the surgical room, we removed three shrapnels left imbedded in that demobilized soldier by bandit Hu Tsung-nan. Clutching the shrapnels buried in his body for over 20 years, he praised us effusively. Thereafter, we constantly performed some minor operations, much to the welcome of the masses.

Early in 1971 there came a major test. A poor-peasant female commune member was suddenly seriously ill. When I rushed to the scene, I found her

looking pale and groaning incessantly doubled up in a heap on the brick bed. After a careful diagnosis, it was found that she was suffering from perforated gastric ulcer complicated by acute peritonitis. An immediate incision in the abdominal wall was required to close the perforation; otherwise a toxic shock would result. At this critical moment, a violent struggle raged in my mind. Take her away? The towering height of the mountains and the long trip would inevitably exacerbate the case and something untoward might happen. Should we perform the operation? For such a critical case, would such simple and crude equipment do? ....The patient's mother saw what was in my mind and said eagerly to me, "Don't be afraid. Do what should be done about the case. Whether she responds to your treatment or not, you have our trust!" Recalling how his own younger brother died on the way to a big hospital, the patient's husband Kao Feng-liu, a secretary of the brigade Party branch, resolutely requested us to carry out the operation. The poor and lower-middle peasants had such great expectations and confidence in us! For the sake of saving the life of a class sister, with the support of the brigade Party branch, we worked out a surgical program. On hearing this, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the village and the schoolmates of the educated youth group rushed up and chipped in to make proper preparations. There being no anesthetist, educated youth Little Ch'en took the initiative to play the part. The three educated youths committed to the operation and the barefoot doctor of the village were inspired by this moving scene. After the beginning of the operation, everyone of us worked with no detail overlooked. After over two hours of strenuous fighting, we at last successfully completed the operation. The class sister's life was saved. Our joy knew no bounds!

The success of the first major operation strengthened our confidence. Through practice, we realized that medicine or any other science was not something beyond our reach. So long as we studied hard, we surely could grasp it. From then on, more and more poor and lower-middle peasants came to us from other areas for treatment. Sometimes, from morning to evening, we handled several hundred cases. We also often gave mobile medical treatment with the medical chests on our backs. We approached the poor and lower-middle peasants for advice on medicinal herbs and for rare prescriptions. We went to the hills to gather medicinal herbs. Through practice, we acquired more and more medical knowledge, and our medical skill gradually improved. In four years, we gradually mastered and applied such methods as spinal anesthesia, putamen anesthesia, acupunctural anesthesia, etc., in performing over 150 bigger operations such as gastrorrhaphy, intestinal obstruction, extra-uterine pregnancy, uterectomy, thyroidectomy, fusion of joints, removal of the focus of bone tuberculosis, etc., and a total of over 1,000 major and minor operations. We often bear this in mind: It is the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought that has illuminated our cave and enabled us to do some useful work for the people in remote mountain villages and caves.

Dear educated young comrades! We have presented to you all this because we want to prove by fact this truth pointed out by Chairman Mao: "If not integrated with the worker-peasant masses, intellectuals will get nowhere." We want to turn every bit of our achievements into bullets, and shoot all of them at Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company so as to send to hell their reactionary fallacies such as "go to the countryside to get a veneer of gold," "getting learned in order to be an official," "labor transformation in disguise," etc.

"The countryside is a vast world where a lot can be done." Is this not the fact? In this vast world, every revolutionary youth has far-reaching and infinite future prospects.

In the course of getting re-educated, we have cultivated profound feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants. After we have done something for them, they take us very seriously. In the past four years and more, the poor and lower-middle peasants of our village have shown concern for and taken care of us like our own parents. I am not in the best of health, and am prone to stomach trouble. My landlady Mother K'ang Erh once specially went to town to buy a piece of red cloth, and sewed with her own hands a girdle which was in vogue in north Shensi, so that I could wear it at the waist to keep warm. Sometimes, when I was confined to bed, they fixed me my favorite dishes and cared for my every need. A female commune member who once let me perform an operation on her stealthily took the measurements of my shoes. She made me a pair of shoes. She said meaningfully, "This pair of shoes from me is not very attractive, but it's the best answer to the mountain trail of our north Shensi!" The poor and lower-middle peasants have pinned such great expectations on us!

Every bit of our achievements should be ascribed to the Party, to Chairman Mao and to re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. We have but done a bit of work and are taking the first step on the road to revolution. Even so, the Party has credited us with great honors. In September 1972, I gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. Touching on how the young people should arrange their own tasks, proletarian teacher Lenin pointed out, "In any village or city, we must be capable of bringing practical solutions to certain tasks, even though they are the most trivial and most ordinary tasks,in our joint labor every day. To insure the building of communism with success, it is necessary to see how this proceeds in every village." In the countryside of the motherland and in the vast fields, is it not that everyone of us educated youths should act this way?

In the next 50 or 100 years, there will be great earth-shaking era. The burdens shouldered by this generation of us educated youths are very heavy. We must study assiduously and forge bravely ahead. We must not be unworthy of the fervent expectations of the revolutionaries of the older generation and must train ourselves into reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause!

With revolutionary salutations,

Sun Li-che (孙立哲),
Yench'uan hsien, Yenan District

* * *

Southwest China Minority People Take Middle School Girl to Their Hearts

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jan. 8, 1974)

the people of yi nationality in the greater liangshan mountains affectionately call wu fang-an, a middle school graduate from chengtu, "our fine girl".

when wu fang-an finished middle school in july 1963, she applied to work in the rural areas in line with chairman mao's teaching: "our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." she was first assigned to settle in a people's commune on the outskirts of chengtu, capital of southwest china's szechwan province.

when she heard that educated young people were needed in the liangshan mountains where people of yi nationality live in compact community, she asked to be transferred there. "as a member of the communist youth league, i should go where things are difficult," she said. so, wu fang-an and a schoolmate named sun chuan-chi went to the nanping brigade in chaochueh county in the greater liangshan mountains.

wu fang-an found it hard to communicate with the local people. she said to herself: "if i cannot speak their language, how can i disseminate the party's policies among the yi people? how can i live and stay here and learn from them?" she began to carry a pocket-size notebook with her, jotting down the words she learned from the yi's. finally she was able to chat with the people in their own language.

the brigade called on its members to collect night soil in the county town as part of the effort to increase farm production. only men responded because custom had it that the yi women never did this job.

wu fang-an and sun chuan-chi volunteered to go to town and each carried back two pails of night soil on a shoulder-pole. their shoulders got swollen but they did not complain. they explained to the yi women, saying: "times have changed. we women are equal with men. whatever the men commune members can do, we women commune members can do, too. the more the night soil we collect now, the bigger the crop we'll reap in the autumn." a group of yi women joined them in the work, shuttling between the brigade and the town alongside the men.

wu fang-an and several other educated young people called on an old yi peasant, la chien, at his home one day. they found that his hands could not hold things, and asked why. the old man told them that he had been a slave in the old society and that the slave-owner constantly

lashed him as a child. in later years, he was often cruelly beaten while his hands were fastened and hoisted up a tree, or confined in iron shackles. long years of torture had deformed his hands. tears streaming down his cheeks, la chien said: "but for country-wide liberation under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, this bundle of old bones would have long ago turned to dust." while enjoying today's happy life, he added, everybody should work hard to make liangshan area prosperous. the old man's recollections impressed wu fang-an and fortified her determination to stay on among the yi people.

in 1970, wu fang-an married educated young man, hu chih-hsueh, and moved to lungchuan brigade of yuehhsi county to live with him. nature bestowed the lungchuan brigade fertile land and other favourable conditions. wu fang-an talked the matter over with her husband: "we came to the liangshan area years ago, determined to get tempered in the hardest circumstances. in these years, the yi people have treated me like their own kin and i cannot bear to leave them."

soon the young couple moved to hoping brigade in the mountains. there was no electricity or watermill in the brigade. the yi people had to travel a long distance to got their wheat and rice ground. wu fang-an and her husband suggested that a small hydro-electric power station be built to power mills during daytime and supply light at night. this was supported by the party branch and the brigade members. they built a power station in a few months. with manpower to spare, the brigade opened up virgin land and harvested an additional 10 tons of grain that year.

the hoping brigade is tucked away in the mountains, and brigade members, if sick, had to go a long way to the county town for treatment. wu fang-an decided to study medicine. with the help of the local public health department, she quickly learned basic medical knowledge and to pick and prepare medicinal herbs. soon she was able to treat sick people as the first barefoot doctor of the brigade. a commune member's child fell ill one night. wu fang-an rushed to his home and diagnosed acute pneumonia. she gave the child an injection and medicine, and stayed by his bedside well into the night. she refused to leave until the boy took a turn for the better.

the yi people praise wu fang-an's devotion to her work. over the past few years, she has contributed her share to helping the brigade set up a primary school, an evening political class and a public address system.

PLA CADRES

Continuously Overcome Self-Complacency, Persist in Reading and Studying Seriously

- cadres at and above the regiment level of the PLA Kirin Provincial Military District seriously sum up experience in reading

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 18, 1973)

The Kirin Provincial Military District recently convened a discussion meeting of the No. 1 and No. 2 persons of the Party committee at the divisional level and of some regimented Party committees to sum up and exchange the experience of the leading cadres at and above the regimental level in the study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao in the past three years. Everyone reviewed Chairman Mao's various teachings such as "Several years of persistent effort are bound to produce good results," "Complacency is the enemy of study. We cannot really learn anything until we rid ourselves of complacency." They closly linked these teachings with the actual practice of reading and study by cadres at and above the regimental level of their own units, and deeply felt that only by continuously overcoming self-complacency could they make a persistent practice of reading and study and really learn Marxism.

We Must Not Rest Content with the Number of Books Gone Through But Must Direct Efforts Toward Understanding the Fundamental Viewpoints

Many cadres at and above the regimental level of Kirin Provincial Military District came to understand that if they merely found satisfaction in the number of books read, they were bound to pursue quantity and speed. Only by cudgelling their brains, applying themselves in the study of books one by one and seriously comprehending the fundamental viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought could they reap results and persist in reading.

When Li Ch'eng-lung (Korean), head of the people's armed forces department of Tumen, first studied Marxist-Leninist works, he skipped over the difficult points encountered. Though he had read through several books, he did not achieve much. Later, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching that one must apply oneself in the study of the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method, he assiduously studied the fundamental viewpoints of Marxism, refused to let go until things were understood, and did not give up until things were thoroughly digested. He thus reaped greater results. For instance, when studying the writings on implementing the two "most thorough ruptures" in the "Communist Manifesto," he came gradually to understand after repeated study and after linking the effort with practice: Old traditional concepts represent the ideology of all exploiting classes of several thousand years' standing. They stem from the system of private ownership and serve to uphold the system of private ownership. Shouldered with the great historic mission of wiping out all exploitation systems on the earth, our proletariat must effect two "most thorough ruptures" in order to thoroughly transform the world outlook and to make thoroughgoing revolution

against the old world. Based on this fundamental viewpoint, Li Ch'eng-lung was on the alert at all times against the corrosion of bourgeois ideas and consciously resisted the "evil wind." He took the lead in sending his own elder daughter to the border area to settle in a brigade. When some people arranged work for his daughter in the city, he said that leading Party cadres should more consciously practice the two "most thorough ruptures" work for the interests of the great majority and could never utilize the functions and powers vested in them by the masses to seek special privileges and for private ends.

We Must Not Rest Content with Half-Baked Knowledge and Must Seek Deeper Understanding Through Repeated Study

At first, many comrades held that Marxist-Leninist viewpoints were as plentiful as they were profound and that a general understanding of them would do. Therefore, after studying things once or twice and acquiring a shallow understanding, they no longer went further in study. Later, they studied Lenin's teaching on the need to study and explore Marxist theory again and again and came to understand that the Marxist theory is science summed up from history and in revolutionary practice. Only by seeking an ever deeper understanding in the course of repeated study can we understand and have a good grasp of it. By assuming the attitude of seeking no deep understanding and resting content with a smattering of knowledge, we cannot learn Marxism-Leninism.

In studying the fundamental viewpoint of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the arming of the whole people, several leading comrades of the Ch'angch'un Garrison District gradually deepened their understanding after repeating the study process thrice. In the spring of 1972, in light of the ideological tendency on the part of some comrades to emphasize those in active service and slight the militia,they studied Lenin's writings on the need to the whole people at a time when there were still the oppressors and the oppressed in the world, and Chairman Mao's teaching on "organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale." They came to understand that arming the whole people is a fundamental Marxist viewpoint and fundamental viewpoint of Chairman Mao's idea on the people's war, a glorious tradition of our Party, and our magic weapon for vanquishing the enemy and winning victory by pitting a weak force against a strong force. Therefore, whether or not the arming of the whole people is grasped is a question of the line. They reviewed the tremendous role played by the militia in those war years, vigorously criticized Lin Piao's crimes in sabotaging militia work, summed up experiences and lessons and strengthened militia work.

But in the course of grasping militia work, there also appeared for a time the budding idea to neglect the urban militia. They felt that deviations in work reflected that the understanding of the viewpoint of arming the whole people by the leadership was incomplete or deep enough. Several leading comrades studied once again the writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the arming of the whole people. They acquired a new understanding of this viewpoint: The city is a political, economic and cultural center as well as the hub of communications and an important target of the enemy on attack in any future war, and thus occupies a very important strategic place. In arming the

whole people, we cannot grasp only the countryside without grasping the city. Together with cadres and fighters, they analyzed the causes of neglect of urban militia work: First, it was due to the influence of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line. Second, it was lack of trust in the ability of the militia to defend the city. With the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work taken as the key link, they initiated a penetrating discussion on the far-reaching significance of urban militia work. Simultaneously with properly grasping rural militia work, they vigorously grasped urban militia building and scored achievements in this connection.

In September this year, bearing in mind the problem that they could not grasp the numerous units and the complicated trades and lines of work in the city, they repeatedly studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress and the revolutionary teacher's writings on the arming of the whole people. They also studied with emphasis Chairman Mao's teachings in the "Analyses of Various Classes in Chinese Society" on the need of relying on the working people. They came further to understand that the arming of the whole people, far from making no distinction between the principal and the secondary, called for the building of an urban militia force with the production workers as its mainstay. They re-studied and formulated concrete plans and pushed urban militia building work further ahead.

We Must Not Rest Content with An Understanding of What Is in the Book But Must Especially Learn To Apply It in Practice

After we comprehend the viewpoints in a book, does it mean that we have mastered the book? The answer from many leading cadres at and above the regiment level is: "The aim of mastery lies completely in application." We can never rest content with understanding what is in the book. They share this understanding: Understanding confined to the book is just the beginning of understanding. The only yardstick for measuring whether a viewpoint has really been grasped lies in one's capacity or incapacity for application in practice. Only through the test of practice can we know whether our understanding is correct or not. Therefore, with the acquired viewpoints in mind, many comrades have gone deep into the midst of company units and into the world of reality to solve such problems as the two-line struggle, company building, military training, construction and production, etc. In this way, the basic theories of Marxism learned are tested and consolidated, thus giving impetus to army building and the unfolding of various tasks.

A case in point was provided by deputy command Chang Shan-wei of a certain unit who applied the viewpoint of practice first to the solution of problems encountered in construction by the army unit. Last year, when idealist transcendentalism advocated by Lin Piao and other swindlers was being criticized, Chang Shan-wei repeatedly studied the relevant chapters in "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and other works, and acquired a deeper understanding of the viewpoint of practice first. At that time, the 2nd battalion of a certain unit was undertaking a tunnelling task in preparation against war. According to past cases of tunnelling with the aid of mechanical equipment, each tunnel was cut at the rate of 1.5 meters per day, and the completion of

the annual task would take over 18,000 man-days. However, after a period of practice, it was discovered that each tunnel was cut at the rate of less than one meter per day. What was the cause? Chang Shan-wei came over to the 5th company of this battalion. He had thought that once he came to the site, he could tell what was wrong right away, but in the end, he was unable to find the crux of the problem. Later, he re-studied teachings by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao on practice first. He came to understand that sheer physical presence was not tantamount to participation in practice, and only by doing things himself could he acquire genuine knowledge. Therefore, he rubbed shoulders with company cadres, combining work with watching and thinking. During rest hours, he made inquiries from the cadres and fighters. After seven or eight days of personal practice and careful observation, he summed up the conditions and opinions of various quarters, and finally discovered that the problems were: (1) failure to exercise a tight grip on ideological and political work and to organize a compact leadership; (2) failure to carry out to the letter the system for the control of machines, thus resulting in more breakdowns; (3) the dynamite holes were cut too deep thus causing many dynamite sticks to become duds; (4) the slow disperse of smoke, thus affecting construction work. In light of these problems, Chang Shan-wei, along with company commanders and fighters, adopted various effective measures. As a result, the rate of progress at each tunnel shot up to 1.8 meters per day. Thanks to the efforts of the comrades of the whole company, the annual tunnelling task was at last completed 20 days ahead of schedule. Through practice this time, Chang Shan-wei acquired a deeper understanding of the viewpoint of practice first. He said the learning of knowledge from a book was not equal to the ability to apply it, and only the ability to apply it at will in practice could be considered as real mastery.

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Combine Reading with Participation in Work

- a certain unit of the PLA Units stationed in Tientsin runs a reading class for cadres at and above the regimental level, and conducts investigations and studies deep in the midst of units on the basis of studying Marxist theories, thus effectively raising itself and giving impetus to army building

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 18, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, December 17, 1973) A certain unit of the PLA Units stationed at Tientsin is running a reading class for cadres at and above the regimental level. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Combine reading with participation in work," it conducts investigations and studies deep in the midst of units on the basis of studying Marxist theories, thus effectively raising itself and giving impetus to army building.

The reading class of this unit started in mid-August this year. Cadres attending the reading class first spent over two months studying fundamental theory and then fanned out in four separate groups deep into the midst of four different regiments to conduct extensive investigations and studies of how the Party committees in these regiments tackled their major issues and the building of Party branches in company units. They successively called around 100 forums and held talks with the great bulk of leading comrades and office cadres of the regiments and about half of the company comrades, laid hold of a large mass of data for investigation and study, and returned to the reading class to study and sum up things. Practice made everyone realize that Chairman Mao's directive, "Combine reading with participation in work" had clearly charted the orientation for the proper operation of a study class for the worker-peasant-soldier cadres. This approach was conducive to promoting the integration of theory with practice and the purge of idealist spirit, to the training of cadres and the tempering of successors to the revolutionary cause, to learning from and promoting each other and the transformation of world outlook, and to grasping the conditions and strengthening army building. Many comrades said that if the same approach was adopted toward the four terms of the reading class every year, then the great majority of on-the-job cadres at and above the regimental level would receive an effective course of training by rotation in the integration of theory with practice. Meanwhile, the ability to fully investigate and study, dissect and analyze the subordinate units four times each year and to opportunely sum up their good experiences and point out their weak links can better promote army building.

In the course of investigation, all students were able to consciously apply fundamental Marxist viewpoints to guiding their own practical activities, to raise perceptual knowledge acquired in practice to the plane of theory for recognition, and to deepen their understanding of the fundamental viewpoints of Marxism.

When the study group of a certain regiment came to the 1st mechanized company of a fraternal unit, many comrades told its members that this company was "a monk's headgear, flat and does not collapse." The comrades of the

company also said that the 1st mechanized company was "one that prefers a donkey to a horse and seeks neither citation nor criticism." At the time, the group members formed the initial concept that this was an "ordinary" company unit. But in light of the teachings of the revolutionary teachers, they felt that they should not draw over-early conclusions and should go a step further in ascertaining things to find out whether there had after all been developments and changes in this company. In the process of making penetrating investigations and studies, it was discovered that this company had many things that were neither flat nor incollapsible. Especially since the criticize-Lin Piao and style-rectification campaign, the comrades of the Party branch had seriously read and studied, and paid attention to applying typical examples as a prod to work. In military training, there had been outstanding achievements, and there were no evidently backward fighters. The facts showed that the original conclusion drawn was not in order. From this, the study group further realized that to see problems clearly and do things well, we must at all times purge idealism and strive to bring our thinking in line with objective realities and could not subordinate realities to our own thinking. On the basis of heightened awareness, they further helped the company unit to look at itself on the basis of one dividing into two, overcome the idea of staying in the middle, go all out and aim high. At the time of discussing their understanding, the comrades involved in this investigation and study effort said that once linked with realities the fundamental viewpoints acquired in the classroom became deeply etched in their minds. Back in their work posts, they must for long persist in combining reading with participation in work and consciously apply Marxism as a guide to their own actions.

Of the students of the reading class, some were old comrades that had been tested in wars and were rich in practical experience and some were new cadres who had just joined the leading body. This time they studied together and worked together deep in the midst of army units. It was an extremely good opportunity for the old to lead the new and the new to stimulate the old. Meanwhile, the great part of comrades long confined to work with one specific unit were subject to certain limitations in their understanding of conditions and recognition of problems. When they went to the lower level this time, they mostly headed for fraternal units to make investigations. They came in contact with new units, heard of new conditions, and absorbed new experiences. All this was of great significance in enriching themselves and in the proper handling of army unit work ahead.

The comrades of a certain unit participating in a reading class originally had no idea about how to lead people to go a step further in the study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao. This time, in the 8th company, they saw a set of tried-and-true methods adopted by the Party branch in organizing reading and study, and received considerable enlightenment therefrom. They listened to the guidance given by a squad leader of the 8th company to the fighters of the whole company in Marxism on the question of surplus value, and felt that the students had received a better lesson and acquired a deeper understanding than they themselves. They said, "It is really that there is another heaven above heaven." Through making investigations and studies together with the old cadres, some young cadres who had just joined the leading body learned in a concrete way the good thinking and good style of old cadres who were capable of maintaining close ties with the masses, paid attention to gaining a full

understanding of conditions and were good at correctly analyzing problems. Through investigation, many old comrades also learned a lot they hadnot learned in their own units before. Everyone said, "Through making investigations and studies in a wider area, we can have a bigger classroom, a larger number of teachers and a richer store of things in our minds. We can also think more extensively and look farther ahead."

The combination of reading with work allowed by the reading class also raised the consciousness of students in tackling major issues and helped army units in further carrying forward the spirit of the 10th Party Congress. Before going downward to make investigations, many comrades did not have a very clear idea about what were the major issues and how the Party committee should tackle them. Through holding extensive talks with cadres at various levels and discussing and dissecting a large host of concrete cases together, their minds were more deeply impressed with the question of tackling major issues.

After responsible comrades of the reading class led a study group to a certain regiment, the group made a penetrating investigation about how the Party committee of this regiment tackled major issues. A joint effort was made in summing up the Party committee's positive and negative aspects of experience in tackling major issues. In this way, the study group considerably enriched its own knowledge about tackling major issues and also had a clearer idea of how major issues should be tackled hereafter.

After former artillery chief Yang Hung led a study group downward, he joined the Party committee of a certain regiment in seriously summing up experiences and lessons in tackling major issues under different conditions. From this he learned something governed by laws and further strengthened his confidence in persisting in taking the key link as a prod to everything else under different conditions.

The reading class of this army unit for cadres at and above the regimental level through combining reading with conducting investigation and study at the lower levels, not only enabled the students to transform themselves in the matter of theory of knowledge but also to revolutionize themselves ideologically. In the course of making penetrating investigations, everyone came in contact with many advanced figures of various units. Their good thinking and their fine morality gave the students profound education. A political commissar of the regiment said, "My seniority does not rank higher than these old comrades, and physically, I am not inferior to them. But my consciousness in the two-line struggle is not as high as theirs and my spirit of continuous revolution not as strong as theirs." He was determined to learn from the advanced, arouse his own spirit and do well in his work. When they returned to the reading class to sum up things ideologically on a small scale, the students all followed the example of the advanced typical models in the army unit, sternly dissected themselves, found out the main ideological problems hampering the continuation of the revolution and consciously applied Marxism to the transformation of the world outlook.

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HOSPITALS

Norman Bethune International Peace Hospital

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 8, 1974)

the norman bethune international peace hospital of the chinese people's liberation army on the western outskirts of shihchiachuang has made progress in recent years.

the hospital was first set up during the war of resistance against japanese aggression in 1937 in the wutai mountain area in shansi province. it was poorly-equipped and staffed by only 12 medical workers. the hospital now has 19 departments with well over 800 beds.

a canadian communist and noted surgeon, norman bethune came to work in the hospital in early 1938. he was sent by the communist parties of canada and the united states to help china in the war of resistance against japan. he caught septicaemia while operation on a wounded soldier and died an untimely death on november 12, 1939 in spite of all emergency treatment. on december 21, the chinese people's great leader chairman mao wrote his brilliant work "in memory of norman bethune", in which he calls on the entire nation to learn from norman bethune's spirit of internationalism, from "his utter devotion to others without any thought of self" and "his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people."

over the past three decades and more, norman bethune's spirit has always been a source of inspiration to the medical and health workers of the hospital and those in other parts of the country. a pregnant woman with complications of diabetes was sent to the hospital one day last may. she was in a very serious condition and her eye ground was bleeding. the department of obstretrics had never treated such a case. according to medical data, the mortality rate of such cases was very high and the patient should have an abortion. but she was pregnant for the first time and if the abortion was done she would not be able to have a child. liu chi-chuan, head of the surgical department, reasoned that since the patient was five-month pregnant, the infant might be saved if the mother was able to keep on for another three months. the patient was given careful treatment for more than 100 days and was able to overcome serious gall infection, toxaemia of late pregnancy and other diseases. she later had a caesarian operation.

holding the baby in his arms, the father said to the doctors: "we'll name the baby 'peace' to thank the hospital for saving it."

the hospital has set up an out-patient observation room. patients who need further diagnoses do not have to go home

but can stay in the observation room under the care of medical and health workers. an old peasant woman was sent to the hospital one day. she was suffering from an acute heart ache. but during the check-up, the ache subsided and she wanted to go home. the doctors asked her to stay for further observation. late at night, the patient contracted gastrorrhagia. she was saved thanks to timely treatment. the observation room has treated more than 500 patients over the past three years.

the hospital party committee often organizes special courses to help doctors, nurses and other staff improve their skill. more than 70 people have been sent to study at medical colleges and other hospitals. such academic activities as lectures and seminars were held on 26 occasions and 62 papers were read last year.

there are research groups with veteran doctors as the main force, which have made achievements over the past few years.

carrying forward the fine tradition created during the years of the revolutionary war, the hospital has over the years sent mobile medical teams to rural areas to treat people's commune peasants or to army barracks to serve the rank and file, bringing with them light medical kits and instruments made by themselves. once in a mountain area a medical team treated a peasant suffering from an acute stomach ache. he was in a coma. the doctors operated on the patient on a "kang" (earth-brick bed) with the help of acupuncture anaesthesia. they found part of the patient's small intestine in decay owing to intestinal obstruction. they removed a 2-metre-long decayed intestine and donated 400 c.c. of their blood to keep the patient's blood pressure steady during the operation. the patient was saved after three days and nights of careful treatment. the mobile medical teams treated more than 10,000 cases last year.

following the tradition of the revolutionary army, the medical and health workers of the hospital have planted fruit trees, vegetables and raised pigs and cows to serve the patients. the medical workers grow more than 200 kinds of medicinal herbs for use at the hospital.

BALLADS AND STORY-TELLING

New Ballad-Singing and Story-Telling Program on Peking Stage

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1974)

new ballads and story-telling items created during the great proletarian cultural revolution were recently staged in peking by professional and amateur peking and tientsin "chuyi" artists. "chuyi" or ballad singing and story telling is a popular theatrical art in north china.

among the items presented were kuai pan (quick-rhyme ballads recited to the accompaniment of bamboo castanets) and ballad-singing accompanied by a three-stringed plucked instrument. full of vitality and wits, the items reflect the vigorous life in china's socialist revolution and construction.

in a commentary entitled "strive to develop revolutionary ballad-singing and story-telling", today's "people's daily" said: "'chuyi' is varied in form and can quickly reflect reality. it needs only light props and a few actors and is therefore easy to perform in factories and mines, rural areas and army companies. it gives the audience both education in revolution and healthy entertainment." "'chuyi' is like a spear or dagger that serves to occupy and consolidate the cultural positions of the proletariat," the paper added.

the commentary called on the revolutionary ballad singers and story-tellers to draw on significant themes in revolutionary struggles and create heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers to educate the people and hit hard at the enemy. it urged the "chuyi" artists to continue adhering to the principle "making the past serve the present" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new" and improve the forms, styles of creation and skills of singing of the old "chuyi" art in accordance with the principle "nutriment to be absorbed and waste matter to be discarded" while paying attention to maintaining and developing their good characteristics and styles.

the recent performance was full of heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers. the quick-rhyme ballad "green pine on a cliff" by the tientsin troupe tells of a story about a veteran forestry worker with high class consciousness protecting state property.

the peking ballad "family heritage" and the tientsin ballad "tachai in progress" make good use of plots, background atmosphere, language and music to create brilliant images of veteran workers and former poor peasants in building socialism.

"chuyi" is very popular among people both in cities and the countryside. easy to compose and stage, this art form can quickly reflect the struggle in life. the items recently presented make best use of the art form's merits and sing the praises of the vigorous new life of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

two peking artists recited the story "fruitful multi-purpose utilization" to the rhythm of bamboo clappers in the form of kuai pan. the story is about how chinese workers produce wealth from industrial waste in line with chairman mao's philosophic thinking. with typical instances and vivid language, it eulogizes the creativeness of the working class and the concern shown by the party and chairman mao for the people.

the honan ballads "ten eggs" and "cooked rice" praise the close ties between the armymen and the people. "sending daughter to university", a ballad sung to the accompaniment of drum beating, relates the new phenomenon in socialist china of workers, peasants and soldiers entering institutions of higher learning. full of life, these items deeply moved the audience.

these art works were created by artists who frequently go among the workers, peasants and soldiers to learn about their life and struggle.

the two artists performing "fruitful multi-purpose utilization" visited a dozen factories and went to work in a factory last july. they took part in assembling a machine one day. they did not know what to do with the blueprints and parts. a veteran worker gave them detailed guidance and said to them: "you must be bold in practice and that will give you knowledge". they felt much enlightened by the remark and came to know better that the life and struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers are a rich source of art creation.

the two artists had performed items on workers, peasants and soldiers before, but they failed to convey the fine revolutionary spirit of the workers, peasants and soldiers because they were not familiar with the latter's life. this time they worked and studied with the workers and criticized the counter-revolutionary crimes of lin piao and company together. they made many new worker-friends. a veteran worker told them: "we toiled like beasts of burden for capitalists and lived in hunger and cold before liberation. we are now masters of our country. we all want to devote ourselves to building up our beautiful motherland." this magnificent spirit of the working class moved them and encouraged them to sing the praises of worker-peasant-soldier heroes.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the artists criticized the revisionist line in literature

and art and discarded the old habit of seeking dramatic effect for the sake of dramatic effect. they improved the music accompaniment and art of presentation in line with the principle of weeding through the old to bring forth the new.

a tientsin artist of quick-rhyme ballads combined recitation with singing, varied the speed of clapper accompaniment and assimilated the good points of other art forms. with these innovations, he vividly portrayed proletarian heroes in his creation " mountain pines".

the writer-performer of the peking ballad "family heritage" said: "i used to seek comic stuff and methods to make the audience laugh. i considered this important for the 'chuyi' art and would not give it up. after studying the experience of revolutionary peking operas, i realized that art form should serve content and the portrayal of heroes, and that we should not seek dramatic effect at the sacrifice of content and the images of heroes."

amateur artists also took part in the performance. the performer of "sending daughter to university" is a printer with 35 years of experience. his singing in his local dialect delighted the audience. the amateur artist tung hsiang-kun took an active part in his factory's technical innovations. he created an art work of this theme and pressed the technical innovations movement ahead.

tung hsiang-kun has in the past two decades kept creating "chuyi" works and performing them. with the help of a department concerned, he ran eight study classes and trained more than two hundred amateur "chuyi" artists.

RAILWAYS

China's First Railway Through Desert Areas Increases Transport Capacity

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jan. 9, 1974)

china's first railway through desert areas, the paotou-lanchow railway, reported a fourfold increase in its transport capacity in 1973, compared with a decade before.

this artery linking north and northwest china, which cuts across the southern part of the tengri desert, was built during china's first five-year plan period (1953-1957) and opened to traffic in august 1958. with this project,

the chinese communist party and the people's government aimed to step up socialist construction in inner mongolia, ningsia and kansu -- areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

the railway builders, including men from the railway corps of the chinese people's liberation army, overcame tremendous difficulties in building the line. yet the desert control and maintenance work involved are no less arduous.

with the help of local people's communes, scientific workers and railwaymen set up desert research stations and forestry farms along a 80-kilometre-long section of the line where railway traffic was most seriously menaced by the encroaching sand dunes. they studied the movement of sand dunes, investigated local hydrological and weather conditions and collected tens of thousands of data. straw latticeworks were put on sand dunes, carving them into small squares of one square metre each, to fix the sand. shelter belts two kilometres deep of drought-resistant trees now line both sides of the railway.

some 440,000 hectares of sandy land were levelled in the least three years and water was pumped from the yellow river through a six-kilometre-long pipeline and then sent through canals and sprinkler systems to the sandy land. this made it possible to plant 600,000 trees on sand dunes.

the shifting sand dunes along the line have been fixed through hard struggle. the formerly barren land is now luxuriant with trees and bushes. the railwaymen there grow wheat, maize, peanuts, tomatoes and other crops as well as grapes, apples and peaches. last year's harvest was good.

sandstorms of a velocity of 30 to 60 kilometres per hour in the tengri desert used to drive sand dunes south year after year. records show that the sand dunes advanced 29 kilometres in the 200 years prior to liberation, swallowing up large tracts of farmland and many villages. this has been stopped thanks to the desert control measures taken in recent years.

the paotou-lanchow railway has promoted industrial growth in its vicinity. iron and steel and machine-building plants and coal mines have been established in 17 counties and cities along the line.

UNDERGROUND HOT WATER

Peking Taps Underground Hot Water

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1974)

underground hot water has been discovered in peking's city proper by a hydro-geological team under the municipal geological bureau.

peking university, working in cooperation with other units, has set up an experimental power station using such water to generate electricity.

in exploring underground water for use in industry, agriculture and daily life, the hydro-geological team studied hot springs on peking's outskirts and analysed the relations between underground hot water and the tectonic movement and igneous activity. it tested the temperatures in many wells in city districts and made geophysical exploration to delimit the "thermo-anomaly" areas. plenty of hot water up to 58.8 degrees centigrade was tapped in these areas.

to tap underground hot water, wells must be drilled to a depth of at least 1,000 metres. the workers and staff of the team learned the skill in the course of doing. hot water wells were sunk one after another. the technicians devised a special instrument to measure temperatures in deep wells.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

East China Riverside City Expands Industry

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jan. 8, 1974)

pangpu in east china's anhwei province, a pre-liberation commercial centre, now produces iron and steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals, electronics, medicines and foodstuffs.

the city stands on the huai river where the peking-shanghai railway passes by. before liberation, imperialists and the kuomintang reactionaries turned this trade centre into a base for dumping foreign goods and plundering the area around of its produce. the labouring people were cruelly exploited. two small flour mills and a few cigarette-making workshops were all the industry the city had then.

nineteen fortynine brought liberation to pangpu, and its industry grew rapidly under the guidance of the communist party of china and the people's government. modern enterprises went up, and the number of industrial workers has risen from about 700 in 1949 to over 79,000. the city now produces more than 600 varieties of products, 70 for export.

the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" touched off a nation-wide upsurge in industry and agriculture in 1958. the pangpu people opened a number of small mines and built small blast furnaces. but these mines and furnaces were later closed down as a result of interference by liu shao-chi's revisionist line, on the pretext of producing "more losses than gains". during the cultural revolution, the workers criticized the revisionist line and quickly rebuilt and put into production the pangpu iron and steel plant, which has now grown into an iron and steel complex.

acting upon the general policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", more than 60 of the 78 big, medium-sized and small machinery plants provide agriculture with products ranging from 2.8-metre-diametre pumps to parts for tractors and internal combustion engines.

light industrial output value accounts for over 70 per cent of the city's total output.

with the development of pig raising on the outskirts, pangpu has set up a meat-packing plant which dresses over 7,000 hogs per day. the plant produces a large amount of frozen and tinned pork for export, apart from meeting the needs of the local people.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought the number of chemical works up from twelve in 1965 to 38, and chemical products from 17 to 107. through self-reliance and hard work, the workers put up a chemical works producing 3,000 tons of soda ash annually as well as hydrochloric acid, sodium chlorite and bleaching powder for the city's industry.

pangpu completed its 1973 gross industrial output plan 24 days ahead of time with a 16 per cent increase over the same 1972 period.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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WORLD SITUATION

World in Great Disorder, Excellent Situation

(NCNA- English Peking, Jan. 8, 1974)

following is a hsinhua correspondent commentary entitled "world in great disorder, excellent situation". it reads:

1974 has begun. recalling the past and forecasting the future, 1974, like 1973, will be another year of great disorder in the world.

this great disorder is one in which imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction are thrown into confusion. it reflects an excellent situation in which countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution.

in this great disorder the face of the old world is changing and a new world is coming into being.

(1)

some people have tried hard to present a false picture, describing 1973 as a year of peace, as a "turning-point" from tension to detente and cooperation. despite their efforts, however, historical reality shows that the world is in fact in great disorder.

indochina is still in turbulence; guns are still roaring in cambodia; in october the middle east war broke out once again; the fight waged by the african people against colonialism and racism became even fiercer. in 1973, as in every other of the twenty-odd post-war years, the sound of guns did not cease, and the flames of war did not die out.

the third world has risen in revolt against the two superpowers. the non-aligned countries, at their fourth summit conference, held fast to their opposition to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. nearly 80 asian, african and latin american countries have joined forces in the fight to safeguard 200-nautical-miles of territorial seas and rights to coastal economic zones. the struggles against aggression, subversion, intervention, control and bullying have surged to a new high and gained momentum.

west europe, in its growing trend towards integration, is pushing for a more clearly defined identity and resistance to soviet revisionist expansionism.

increasing contradictions between soviet revisionism and its "community" members have upset more than ever this self-appointed "patriarch" of the "big community".

the rivalry for hegemony between the united states and the soviet union has become even more intense. last june in washington 13 agreements were signed between them at one stroke. but no sooner had washington cleared away the celebratory champagne cups than the two parties embarked on an even fiercer round in the nuclear arms race and in the fight for global hegemony.

in the capitalist world, the political, economic and social crises, inflation and other malignancies inherent in the capitalist system have all worsen. further aggravating the disorder today is the oil crisis. in that world christmas and the new year's day passed in the "dark and cold".

in the capitalist world, to protect their fundamental living rights and oppose rising prices, the workers have held massive strikes and demonstrations spearheaded against monopoly capital's exploitation and rule. people of various soviet nationalities have resorted to go-slows, strikes, demonstrations, insurrections and other actions to resist soviet revisionism's fascist rule. thousands upon thousands of rebels have been crowded into "mental institutions", concentration camps and prisons. however, the fiercer the suppression, the stronger the resistance.

in thailand the raging tide of the people's and student movement broke up the rule of the thanom-praphas clique, and in south korea the mass struggle spurred by the youth and women against tyranny has just begun.

from south asia to latin america one military coup d'etat after another has taken place.

in truth is there in the world any day in which one can say tranquility reigns?

(ii)

in outward appearance, the intricate and complicated international class struggle seems confusing. in judging whether the world situation is one of "detente" or one of upheaval, what should be considered -- the superficial appearance of phenomena or the essence?

in his political report to the tenth national congress of the communist party of china, premier chou en-lai pointed out that the great disorder on the earth "aptly depicts how the basic world contradictions as analysed by lenin show themselves today".

the world today is still in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution. it is the various basic contradictions of this era that constitute the essence. whether these contradictions are eased and resolved or develop and intensify is the basic factor which determines whether the world is in a state of detente or upheaval. what then is the situation today? these contradictions are not easing; they are becoming even more acute. this is particularly true of the contradictions between the oppressed nations and peoples on the one hand and imperialism and social-imperialism on the other, and the contradictions among countries of imperialism and social-imperialism. the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, seek and contend for hegemony everywhere, from europe to the middle east and from the mediterranean to the indian ocean. this has resulted in turbulence in the world and aroused strong resistance among peoples everywhere. it is this that is the main cause of the present international turmoil.

in the picture of "a peaceful world" drawn by moscow, however, all these basic contradictions have been blocked out and only a muddle of superficial phenomena presented in their stead. moscow has done this by playing up the handshakes and clinking of glasses between the heads of the two superpowers over the signing of the list of "agreements", the convening of "the european security conference" and "the disarmament conference". they noisily announced "reconciliation" between the united states and the soviet union, stating that the world has been brought "closer to durable, lasting peace" and now "the world can relax for a while."

but are the two superpowers really "reconciled"?

u.s.-soviet talks on the "limitation" of nuclear weapons produced the moscow agreement in may, 1972, and the washington agreement last june. in fact, the more they talk about limitations, the more nuclear weapons they develop. the u.s.-soviet "agreement on prevention of nuclear war" was boastfully described by brezhnev as an agreement of "utmost importance". but within six months a series of hard facts proved the agreement to be a mere scrap of paper. in the u.s.-soviet rivalry for hegemony, europe remains the key area. "the european security conference" and "the conference on reduction of forces in central europe" are the arenas of a life-and-death struggle in which each side seeks to undermine the other. it is now clear that the longer "the security conference", the more insecurity results; the longer "the disarmament conference", the sharper the armaments race.

both superpowers keep a covetous eye on the oil of the middle east and its strategic position. proceeding from their own interests, they jointly concocted last october a "cease fire" proposal to once again impose upon the arab people the shackling situation of "no war

and no peace." this was still another attempt to stamp out the raging flames of struggle being waged by the arab countries to recover their lost lands and by the palestinian people for their right to national survival. the two superpowers engaged in a fierce tussle, the one trying to use the situation to entrench occupying troops into the middle east, the other immediately responding by putting its armed forces on a global alert. in this way they demonstrated once again their true colours as hardened antagonists.

lenin pointed out: "an essential feature of imperialism is the rivalry between several great powers in the striving for hegemony." this is the essence of the relations between the united states and the soviet union today. whether they cross swords or enter into "agreements" with each other, the thing they reveal is the different form of their contention for hegemony. the so-called "detente" between them is a superficial phenomenon; it is the contention which is the essence. momentary "interludes" may occur in the course of their contention, but such "interludes" help to pave the way and win more time for the next round which is both inevitable and bound to grow in scale.

no matter what forms they resort to in their rivalry for world domination, both the u.s. and the soviet union claim for themselves the laurels of "peace maker" while using the olive branches to camouflage their war chariots. this is designed not only to hoodwink the people but also to lull the vigilance of the opponent. but the people of the world will not be easily hoodwinked. they have awakened and become more vigilant. imbued with confidence, they are thrusting forward to meet the new battles of 1974.

(iii)

so long as the basic world contradictions continue to exist, there will be disorder on earth. the sharper the contradictions, the greater the disorder. when china defines the nature of the great disorder in the world, the kremlin panjandrums fume with rage and accuse the chinese of being anxious to see the world in disorder.

great disorder in the world is an objective fact, independent of man's will. this is reality that cannot be changed by whatever hue and cry soviet revisionism raises.

whom does the great disorder in the world discomfit? it is imperialism, social imperialism, colonialism, old and new, and reactionaries of various countries which are affected in this way. but the people themselves become further awakened and tempered in this disorder. it is this that makes both the soviet revisionists and the imperialists and their reactionary allies tremble with fear.

in the year 1973, there were disorders in indochina, the middle east, africa, latin america, europe, the united states and the soviet union. in indochina the disorder

helped the people of the world to see with utmost clarity that a small nation can defeat a big one and that a weak nation can defeat a strong. the vietnamese people forced upon u.s. imperialism the withdrawal of its aggressor troops from viet nam. the laotian people won a vientiane agreement. the patriotic armed forces and people of cambodia through their resolute fight have brought about a prospect of victory and won the support of people the world over.

in the great disorder in the middle east, the arab people have proved by deeds that the situation of no war and no peace imposed upon them by the two superpowers can be broken and that the israeli aggressors are not invincible. in the great disorder the nature of soviet revisionist social imperialism was further exposed.

the entire third world has strengthened its unity in the struggle against the hegemonism and power politics of the superpowers and is playing an ever greater role in the international arena. the old order in which the two superpowers were dominant has been shattered making it more and more difficult for them to turn a deaf ear to the voice raised by the third world. the european countries too are closing ranks to oppose hegemonism.

their vigilance against the expansionist ambitions of soviet revisionism has increased steadily.

to the two superpowers all this is "terrible" but to the people of the world it is "fine" exclamation

there are times when the superpowers need to lay stress on maintaining the status quo in order to preserve their hegemonic rule, consolidate their spheres of influence and safeguard their vested interests. of late, the soviet revisionists have laid stress on defending "the immutability of post-war borders". do you, japan, want the return of the four northern islands? sorry, "the borders are immutable" and you'd better accept in silence exclamation eastern europe is my sphere of influence and there too "the borders are immutable". no admittance to outsiders exclamation

when, however, they stretch out their hands for places belonging to others, they readily spout the theory of "limited sovereignty" and where it suits them do not scruple to take every possible means to break the status quo. they do not hesitate to subvert the governments of other countries, inflame disputes among nations, dismember the territory of another country or even dispatch troops to occupy a sovereign state exclamation

contention between the superpowers for hegemony has accelerated the exposure of their reactionary features. the more sharply they contend, the more thoroughly they reveal themselves, and the quicker will their collapse

come. 1973 was a year in which dollar imperialism found the going tougher and declined like a sun setting beyond the western hills. for the soviet revisionist expansionists, who follow in the footsteps of u.s. imperialism, it was a year in which they were stripped of their mask and their true features as expansionists totally exposed; their difficulties at home and abroad mounted sharply. to the people, such an exposure can be of real use and benefit.

it is understandable that some people in europe, one of the scenes of two world war calamities, should want to see a detente. however the character of the era remains unchanged, as has the nature of imperialism and social-imperialism, and the objective law governing the development of various fundamental contradictions. the great disorder in the world will continue. today, the people of the world desire a genuine detente and not a false detente, still less a detente which perpetuates their enslavement. a genuine detente can be won only in the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism.

"the wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains." as the world steps into 1974, contradictions continue to sharpen and the stormy revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the globe become fiercer. the new year will be a year of still greater disorder.

in this turbulent world, the people in their fight are, like sea gulls flying high in the sky, harbingers of a rising storm. in this great disorder they have nothing to lose but their chains; they have a new world to win exclamation

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Albanian Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 8, 1974)

chinese ambassador liu chen-hua gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the military friendship delegation of the albanian people's army recently returned here from a visit to china. the leader of the delegation is petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of general staff of the albanian people's army, and its deputy leaders are hito cako, member of the a.p.l. central committee and chief of the political department of the people's army, and arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence.

also present on the occasion were rahman perllaku, member of the a.p.l. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the people's army and halim ramohito, member of the a.p.l. central committee and deputy chief of the political department of the people's army.

ambassador liu chen-hua and chief of general staff p. dume spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. they both acclaimed the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the parties, peoples and armies of china and albania.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Minister of State Fetes Chinese Military Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 8, 1974)

aziz ahmad, pakistan minister of state for defence and foreign affairs, gave a dinner for the chinese military goodwill delegation here yesterday evening. the leader of the delegation is chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and its vice-leader is tsao li-huai, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force.

present on the occasion were secretary of the pakistan foreign ministry agha shahi, secretary of the ministry

of defence fazal muqeem khan, chief of the air staff, air marshal f. chaudhry, and lieutenant general aftab ahmad khan.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung was also present.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Revisionists' Fascist Rule Arouses Fierce Resistance Among People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1974)

the soviet revisionist renegade clique the new tsars, are sitting on a volcano. during recent years they have brazenly reinforced their fascist dictatorship in suppression of the people. the soviet people have put up a consistent and mounting stubborn resistance to the reactionary rule of soviet revisionism, and society in the soviet union today is by no means "stable" and "harmonious" as brezhnev and his like describe it. it is permeated by sharp class antagonisms, national contradictions and social upheavals.

the brezhnev clique striving to maintain their reactionary rule, have never ceased boasting about the alleged strengthening of "law and order" in the country, and proclaiming that "it is a task of the whole country and whole party to strengthen their legal system and law and order." they also declare that it is necessary to "strengthen the social order in all fields of life."

since 1965, it has enforced many reactionary orders, ordinances and decrees such as the "decision on measures for further strengthening the soviet militia", the "ordinance on the administrative control of the militia organization over persons freed from prisons", the "decision on the education of socialist labour disciplines", the "law on additions and modifications of the principles of penal laws for the u.s.s.r. and the soviet republics", the "principles of reform-through-labour legislation for the u.s.s.r. and the soviet republics", the "regulation on preliminary commitment", the "decree on confiscation of fire-arms" and the "principles on the labour laws". all these decrees and ordinances aimed to step up the persecution of the people. under the "regulation on preliminary commitment" issued in july, 1969, those to be proceeded against can be detained and tried on an arbitrary charge of being "suspects" and be subjected to

long-term commitment. if they show any signs of resistance, they are liable to be shackled and chained and forced to wear a straight-jacket. they may even be shot. these infamous orders and ordinances are particularly directed against "political offenders" who resist the dark rule of the soviet revisionists and against revolutionary action. the "law on additions and modifications of principles of penal laws for the u.s.s.r. and the soviet republics" issued in july, 1969, emphasise the suppression of "extremely dangerous political offenders", "massive riots" and "murder of militiamen".

since 1965, the brezhnev clique have considerably amplified their original machinery of fascist dictatorship and set up many new organizations, reinforcing the police and special agent departments. they have turned "the state security committee" under the direct control of the central committee of soviet revisionist party into a large secret service with a nation-wide network to enforce rigid supervision over the broad masses and cadres. "the ministry of social security" formed in 1966 was two years later changed into "the ministry of the interior" and enlarged. the powers of the police were also enlarged, the number of policemen greatly increased and "professional security offices", "night-shift police stations" and "motorized police units" were set up. the most modern reconnaissance equipment has been introduced such as tele-communication. a judicial department previously abolished was reestablished in 1970, the old courts were extended and new ones built. since the "party and state control committee" was changed into the "people's control committee" in 1965, an extensive net-work of supervision has been formed from central organs to the grass-root units.

in addition to new prisons, the soviet revisionists have in the last few years set up many "labour camps" for the suppression of revolutionary people. these camps are of many types including "ordinary", "intensified", "rigid discipline" and "special" camps. "political offenders" are usually put into the "rigid discipline camps" or the "special camps". it is reported that there are over 1,000 "labour camps" with a total of more than one million "prisoners".

the brezhnev clique also make use of "psycho-neurological hospitals" which inflict torments on those opposed to the dark rule of the soviet revisionists. those who show discontent with and dare to rebel against the soviet revisionist fascist rule are arbitrarily declared to be "lunatics", "mentally disordered", "schizophrenic" and "mental patients" and thrown into "lunatic asylums" under the control of "the state security committee" and "the ministry of the interior". one report declares that several thousand people are imprisoned in one of these "lunatic asylums". the internees in the "lunatic asylums" are subjected to wanton beating and forced to

submit to drastic treatment, including poisonous drugs, in an attempt to make them change their political views. some of them have been injured bodily and mentally and become incurable wrecks of men.

the soviet revisionist renegades have time and again dispatched police and military forces, including troops, tanks and armoured units and paratroops to carry out bloody suppression of the soviet people who have risen in rebellion.

reactionary decrees cannot stop the rising discontent of the people, and ruthless suppression only arouses stronger resistance. the soviet people are today struggling in various forms against the soviet revisionist rule. these resistance movements include slow-downs, strikes, protest meetings and demonstrations. underground revolutionary organizations have been formed. leaflets are distributed, appeals issued calling upon the workers to struggle and rebellions staged. the soviet workers' struggle against oppression and exploitation is going on uninterruptedly and news of the struggle leaks out to the rest of the world in spite of the complete blackout attempted by the brezhnev clique during recent years. apart from the well-known large-scale mass struggle against repression in the city of chimkent early in 1967, thousands of workers in the kharkov tractor plant later staged a strike in november of the same year. since 1968, a number of revolutionary mass organizations in the soviet union have time and again published articles and leaflets, calling on the soviet working class and labouring people to rise and overthrow the rule of the soviet revisionist clique and reestablish proletarian dictatorship. in may, 1969, workers at the kiev hydro-power station held a demonstration. in september, 1972, thousands of workers in the city of dniepropetrovsk downed tools and demonstrated.

the fight continues in the soviet union against the soviet revisionist great-russian chauvinist policy waged by national minorities within the country. it has increased and continuously grown in the past few years. in 1972, from ukraine to central asia, from the baltic coast to the mountainous areas of the caucasus, struggles of soviet national minorities broke out one after another: in kaunas city of lithuania, thousands took to the streets shouting the slogan "give lithuania freedom". they attacked the buildings of municipal party committee and the police station, and fought with the military police and paratroopers; seventeen veteran party members in latvia sent long letters at home and abroad exposing the soviet revisionists' betrayal of marxism-leninism and their policy of arbitrary assimilation of the national minorities; in tallin, estonia, demonstrations were held by college students; in dnieprodzerzhinsk, ukraine, over 10,000 demonstrators attacked the regional soviet party and government buildings and the "state security

committee" building and tore up the portraits of brezhnev and others. protest actions are frequently reported from the caucasus and from central asia.

soviet intellectuals also harbour deep dissatisfaction with the fascist rule of the brezhnev clique. many of them have condemned through various channels the ruling clique for its rule of white-terror and for its frantic arms expansion and war preparations. young students in moscow, leningrad, minsk and other cities constantly engage in protest activities.

the broad masses of the soviet people have constantly boycotted brezhnev clique's foreign policy of aggression and imperialist expansion. some revolutionary organizations in the country have published articles and leaflets strongly condemning the anti-china crimes of the soviet revisionist renegade clique. in august, 1968 when the soviet revisionist authorities occupied czechoslovakia by military force, demonstrations and protest meetings were held in moscow, leningrad, kharkov, new siberia and other soviet cities. in december, 1970 when the polish working class rose in revolt, strikes broke out in kaliningrad, lvov, byelorussia and other places in support of their action.

the soviet revisionist bosses are very averse to the assertion that the world "is in great disorder". they invariably describe the regime which they administer as being tranquil and stable. however, "disorder" or "stability" is independent of the will of the soviet revisionist chieftains. where there is oppression and exploitation, there is opposition and struggle. it is the dialectics of history that the more rigid the oppression, the stronger the opposition; the longer the opposition, the fiercer the struggle becomes. the heroic struggles of the soviet working class and national minorities will surely strike and shake ever more violently the dark rule of the social-imperialists.

CHINA AND SUDAN

China's Liaoning Provincial Football Team Plays First Match in Sudan

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jan. 7, 1974)

the liaoning provincial football team of china played its first match in the sudan with el obeid football team on the afternoon of january 4 during its tour of el obeid, capital of kordfan province, from january 3 to 6.

the match was watched by 8,000 people including assistant commissioner el tayeb ismail and secretary general of the el obeid football association awad mohamed ani. omer salih elsa, deputy minister of youth and sports at the ministry of culture and information, who was on a mission from the capital, also saw the match.

the courageous and stubborn fighting spirit displayed by the players of the two countries were warmly praised by the spectators. the stadium was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the sportsmen and people of the two countries.

the el obeid football association held a reception in honour of the chinese football team on the evening of january 4.

assistant commissioner ismail received leader leng pao-chen, deputy leader liang fa-hsiang and coaches of the chinese football team at his home on the morning of january 5 and had a friendly conversation with them.

the chinese football team arrived khartoum by air on january 1 for a friendly visit to the sudan at the invitation of the sudanese ministry of culture and information in accordance with a chinese-sudanese agreement on cultural and technical cooperation. the ministry held a tea party in honour of the chinese guests.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian First Vice President Gives Reception for Chinese Medical Personnel

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Jan. 7, 1974)

tanzanian first vice-president and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council aboud jumbe held a reception at the state house here this evening to bid farewell to the departing chinese medical personnel and to welcome the new comers.

present at the reception were minister of state in the first vice-president's office hassan nassor moyo, chairman for health of zanzibar tawakali khamis and other zanzibar government officials.

chinese consul in zanzibar chen chiang was also present.

Chinese Government Delegation, Army Representatives Arrive in Zanzibar

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Jan. 7, 1974)

a chinese government delegation and two representatives of the chinese people's liberation army arrived here this evening to attend celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the zanzibar revolution.

the government delegation is led by hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and the army representatives are led by wan hai-feng.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the chinese guests were r. kingo, vice president of the zanzibar afro-shirazi party and mayor of zanzibar, tanzanian zanzibar government officials and representatives of the officers and men of the tanzanian people's defence forces in zanzibar.

chinese consul in zanzibar chen chiang as well as leading personnel of the chinese experts working here were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegate Leaves Peking for Session of UN Commission on Status of Women

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1974)

Li su-wen, delegate of the people's republic of china to the 25th session of the u.n. commission on the status of women, left here for new york by air today.

she was seen off at the airport by vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and ou tang-liang and an chih-yuan.

END

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